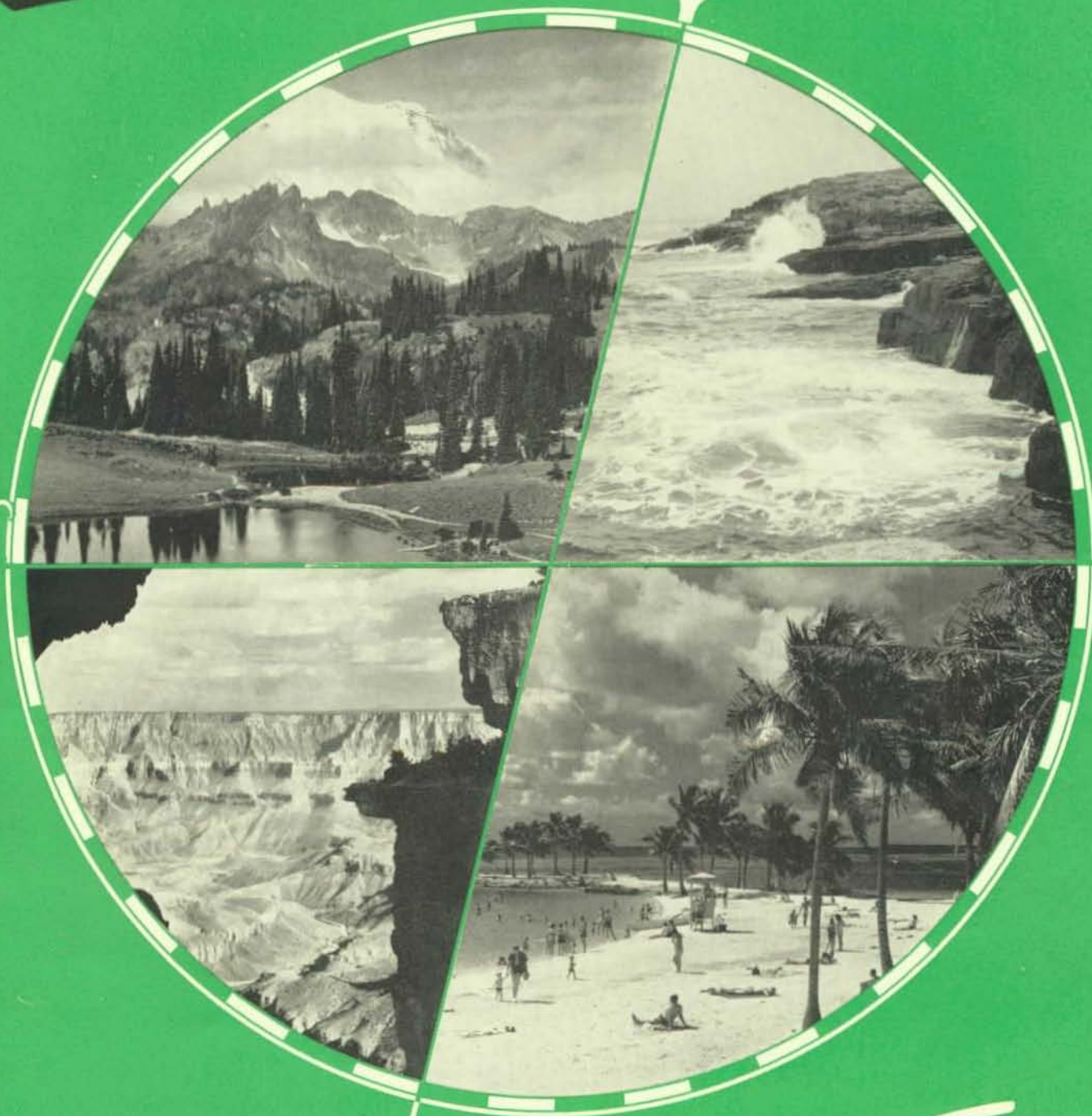


JUNE 1949

The ELECTRICAL WORKERS' Journal

AFFILIATED WITH
THE AMERICAN
FEDERATION OF LABOR



Vacation Time

IN SUMMER

Rubber Gloves are **HOT**



But not as **HOT**
as a **HOT WIRE**

It is better to be uncomfortable than unconscious. Most electricians would prefer to be hot and perspiring than cold and dead. Regardless of hot weather, *never* discard your gloves or other safety equipment!

BETTER BE HAMPERED THAN AMPERED

The ELECTRICAL WORKERS' Journal

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD

OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS*



Volume 48, No. 6

June, 1949

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★ AFFILIATED WITH THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

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Executive Council Meeting

Minutes of Quarterly Meeting of the International Executive Council, Beginning February 28 and Ending March 5, 1949

All Council members were present—Paulsen, Marcianite, Caffrey, Myers, Scholtz, Broach, Carle, Foehn, Cockburn.

Minutes of the last Council meeting were approved.

Regular reports of the Auditor were studied, discussed and filed.

CASE OF GLASGOW, MONTANA

The Business Manager-Financial Secretary of Local Union 758, Glasgow, Montana, was also a contractor. He employed two members and four non-members. He opposed attempts to organize the area. And he would not resign his union office.

International charge was taken of the Local Union's affairs to correct this and other conditions. Matters were much improved in the six months' period allowed in such cases—in Article IV, Section 3, Paragraph (9) of our Constitution.

The Local Union, therefore, requested that International supervision be continued for an additional six months. The International President then referred the entire matter to the Executive Council, as required in our law. The Council granted the request.

CASE OF ALICE PROKOP

Alice Prokop was the Office Manager of Local Union 494, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. She was also an "A" member of this Local Union. September 8, 1947 she took out a withdrawal card. Eighteen days later (Sept. 26) she resigned as office manager upon request.

She was charged—August 5, 1948—with having obtained membership in the Local Union through fraud and misrepresentation. She was sent a copy of the charges the next day, with notice to appeal for trial before the Local Trial Board 17 days later—August 23, 1948.

On the day set for trial, the Trial Board received a letter from the defendant asking that she be allowed to appear with counsel. She was found guilty and her withdrawal card was annulled.

Alice Prokop appealed to Vice President Boyle and then to President Tracy. Both denied her appeal. She now appeals to this Council.

Records Erased and Forged

Our Constitution provides (Article XXVII, Section 8) that:

"If the accused wilfully fails to stand trial—or attempts to evade trial—the trial board shall proceed to hear and determine the case just as though the accused were present."

The appellant had over two weeks' notice of the

trial date. She waited until almost the last hour to write for permission to have counsel. She did not appear to make her request. She did not ask for any delay or postponement. Her letter to the Trial Board contained argument in her defense and much vindictive matter.

The Executive Council is convinced—from a careful study of the evidence submitted—that Alice Prokop had no intention of standing trial. The evidence shows that records were erased and forged.

We find the Local Trial Board acted within our law. And that the action taken was fully justified. Therefore, we sustain such action and the decisions rendered.

CASE OF MOTT AND OWENS

Charges were filed with International Vice President Jacobs against Mott and Owens. Mott was Vice President of Local Union 53, Kansas City, Missouri. Owens was a member of its Executive and Examining Boards.

They were charged with violating certain parts of our Constitution. Jacobs held a hearing on the charges August 9, 1948. His decision, rendered later, found Mott and Owens guilty.

Mott was removed and barred from holding any office—and from being a delegate to any convention or Central Body—for one year from August 25, 1948.

Owens was removed and barred from holding any office—and from acting on any committee, being a delegate to any convention or Central Body, attending meetings, and from taking part in the business of any I. B. E. W. Local Union—for three years from August 25, 1948.

Submit Much Argument

The International President denied the joint appeal of Mott and Owens. They next appealed to the Executive Council.

The appellants submit much matter and argument that have nothing to do with the specific charges filed against them. They devote much time to attacking others, not to defending themselves. They were on trial, not others.

In their appeal to this Council, Mott and Owens say:

"We are not especially desirous of being reinstated to our former offices as we feel that present officers under the watchful eye of the I. V. P. (Jacobs) are functioning in an acceptable manner."

After careful consideration, we find nothing has been submitted to justify any reversal or modifica-

tion of the decisions rendered. Therefore, the joint appeal is denied.

CHARGES OF B. A. WALSH

Local Union 104, Boston, Massachusetts, held its regular election in June 1946. Over two years later—November 17, 1948—Walsh filed charges against certain officers of the Local Union over conduct of the election.

Walsh was a candidate for Recording Secretary. The charges were filed with International Vice President Regan. His decision stated:

"If you had any basis for charges, they should have been preferred at that time. This office received no protest from you in regard to this at any time; therefore, I refuse to entertain charges dealing with an election held in 1946."

President Tracy, in denying Walsh's appeal, stated: "You admit the actions occurred in 1946." However, Walsh contends that "my right to question them has not been extinguished by the passage of time."

The Executive Council upholds the decisions rendered.

CHARGES OF HENRY L. NOLAN

Nolan is a member of Local Union 104, Boston, Massachusetts. He charged that its President attempted to circumvent the Brotherhood's Constitution, and the Local's bylaws, and an action of the members.

The Local Union, in regular session, voted to hold a special meeting September 3, 1948, to hear an arbitrator's report on wages. When the special meeting convened the President entertained a motion to have it take the place of the regular monthly meeting, due later.

It was pointed out that the special meeting had been called for a specific purpose—that minutes of the previous regular meeting showed this—and that no other business could be transacted. The President ruled otherwise. His ruling was appealed to the meeting and he was not upheld.

Refused to Sign Check

Before the special meeting adjourned the President again attempted, without success, to transact some business other than that for which the meeting had been called.

The President had also refused to comply with an action of the previous regular meeting and sign a check—advancing funds for expenses of the Local Union's delegates to our September 1948 Convention. However, the expenses were later paid.

Nolan's charges were dismissed by International Vice President Regan, after a hearing. An appeal was taken to the International President. It was denied. However, both of their decisions strongly reprimanded the Local Union President. Nolan next appealed to the Executive Council.

Defense Without Any Merit

The Council considers the Local President's defense to be utterly without merit and not worth

repeating here. The special meeting was called for a specific purpose. And the Local's bylaws clearly state:

"The Recording Secretary shall notify the members of any special meeting. No business shall be transacted at such a meeting, except that for which it was called."—Article II, Section 1.

We do not believe the Local President was ignorant of the bylaws. The International President's decision said: "The Local President should have known he erred and he should have admitted it when the question was raised."

The record clearly indicates the Local President showed poor conduct and uncalled-for stubbornness. However, the members voted *not* to sustain him in his ruling. And the convention delegates' expenses were later paid.

Therefore, the members prevented the Local President from violating our laws. And we find no violations occurred in this case. However, we believe the reprimands given are fully justified.

The appeal is denied.

CASE OF THOMAS J. NIVENS

The records show Nivens joined the Baby Lamps (BL) Division of Local Union 3, New York City, November 10, 1947. He paid an admission fee of \$5.00. He later worked in the Fixture (F) Division where the admission fee was \$50.00.

After he lost his job in a fixture shop he appealed to Vice President Liggett. Liggett's decision states:

"I have caused an investigation to be made . . . and find that Thomas J. Nivens appeared before the Executive Board . . . October 25, 1948, and requested that he be permitted to transfer from BL Division to the F Division. . . .

"When he was unemployed the Local Union found him temporary employment in the F Division. When members of the F Division became unemployed Nivens was asked to leave the job to make room for regular members of the F Division.

"Nivens felt that regardless of any circumstances he should be permitted to continue to work in the F Division and further that he not be required to pay any difference in initiation fees. . . . I find no good reason to believe that any injustice has been done. . . ."

Member Contradicts Himself

President Tracy's decision states: "Under Article XXV, Section 9, of the Brotherhood's Constitution, the Local Union had the right to require the appellant, when desiring to change his classification, to pay the additional fee."

Nivens now says he did not refuse to pay the difference in fees—that he was not requested to do so. However, he previously said the opposite in a letter to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor.

That undated letter was received October 28, 1948—three days after Nivens appeared before the Local Union's Executive Board. The letter was transmitted to our International Office and in it Nivens said: "Upon refusal to pay the difference I was pulled off my job under F Division jurisdiction."

He later wrote the International President (Jan. 8, 1949) and said:

"... assuming I did make the statement that I refused to pay the \$50, that is not true; the letter in which you refer to was written by a public stenographer, and was evidently carelessly read."
..."

The record shows several lengthy letters from Nivens to International Officers. These contain contradictions and much irrelevant matter. The Executive Council, after considering the entire record, denies the appeal.

CASE OF ROBERT E. LEE

This member was admitted into Local Union 1212, New York City, April 1, 1943. Ten months later—January 28, 1944—he was notified of his induction into military service. Two weeks later—February 14—he was inducted.

Our Constitution, then in effect, provided for the issuance of military service cards—to such members who had 12 months or more of continuous standing. The Local Union issued such a card to Lee before he had been a member 12 months.

However, he had paid dues in advance to the end of 12 months—to March 31, 1944. The International Secretary returned the military card to the Local Union, saying it had been issued in error.

Lee was later dropped from membership for non-payment of dues. He was readmitted February 1, 1946. Over two years later (in October, 1948) he contended he was eligible for the military card—that he should not have been dropped—because his dues had been paid in advance to the end of 12 months.

A Member 10½ Months

The International Secretary denied Lee's claim, because he had been a member 10½ months (not 12) before entering military service. Lee appealed to the International President who also denied the claim. Lee then appealed to this Council.

He contends he "worked under the auspices" of Local Union 1212 "for the same employer for sometime before being accepted into membership"—and that he had the required 12 months' standing.

The Executive Council denies the claim because of the simple fact that Lee had not been a member 12 months before he entered military service. If his claim were allowed, then one could have been a member for one day, be inducted the next day, and become eligible for the military card by paying 12 months' dues in advance. We do not believe our law at that time was ever intended to allow this.

LOCAL UNIONS 126 AND 380

This case arose over certain work to be done at the Pennhurst State School Project at Spring City, Pennsylvania. Local Union 126, of Philadelphia, claimed the work for outside men. Local Union 380, of Norristown (same state), claimed it for inside men. This was in October 1948.

Vice President Liggett sent a representative to investigate and try to settle the dispute. A hearing was held and finally the representative states he made certain recommendations. He reported to Liggett that the Business Managers of both Local Unions accepted these.

However, Local Union 380 later appealed to the Vice President. He decided against the Local, basing his decision on the investigation and report of the representative. The Local then appealed to President Tracy. He sustained Liggett's decision. Now the Local appeals to this Council.

Agreement Was Reached

The President's decision said:

"Long experience has shown that it is virtually impossible to define and describe in detail the various types or pieces of work to be done by each branch in this organization. The very nature of the electrical industry is bound to cause overlapping and contradictory claims.

"Our Constitution recognizes this in Article XXVIII, Section 3. For this reason this part of our law states 'the classifications and divisions outlined below are necessarily of a general nature. . . .'"

After studying the record in this case, and upon inquiry, the Council is convinced that the International Representative was accurate when he reported:

"At the conclusion of the hearing, I advised the Business Managers of both Local Unions of my recommendations. . . . Both agreed to this arrangement. . . . I had hoped that as a result of the agreement . . . there would be an era of peaceful relationship."

The Executive Council sustains the decisions rendered by the Vice President and President.

NEW BRIGHTON, PENNSYLVANIA

The Council considered an appeal from Local Union 712, New Brighton, Pennsylvania—involving territorial jurisdiction. However, before our decision was released, the matter was settled.

Therefore, no decision of the Council is now necessary on this particular appeal.

PROPOSAL OF LOCAL 1372

Local Union No. 1372—Medicine Hat, Alberta, Canada—submitted the following proposal to amend Article XXI of our Constitution:

"Whereas much delay and trouble is caused by insufficient and incomplete proof of date of birth when members retire, therefore, be it resolved that in the future all applicants for admission to the I. B. E. W. must produce acceptable proof of date of birth before acceptance into the Union and the same to be forwarded to I. O. for record."

The Executive Council cannot amend the Constitution. However, between Conventions the Council must approve any such proposal before it can be submitted for a membership vote.

The Council declined to approve the above proposal. It is misleading to say "much delay and trouble is caused by insufficient and incomplete proof of date of birth when members retire."

Some Could Not Give Proof

When joining the Brotherhood, each member gives his birth date or age. This is accepted when he applies for pension. And there is no delay or trouble. But when he claims, years later, that the birth date he originally gave is not correct—that he is older—then acceptable evidence must be produced.

Our last Council minutes showed 149 pension applications were granted in a 3 months' period. The present minutes show 154 more in 3 months—a total of 303. Only 4 of these were denied because of age. Delay occurred in only 8 cases of the 303—because we required acceptable evidence.

If all future applicants for membership were required to produce proof of their birth date, before being admitted, this would greatly handicap organizing efforts. Some applicants could not produce any proof—except statements of friends or relatives.

PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY

President Tracy and Secretary Milne appeared and consulted with the Council on several matters. The Secretary submitted a detailed analysis, with charts, on pensions. He also reported on the investment of funds.

We went into our pension problems again. We also discussed the problems arising out of unemployment—just what the organization will face in the immediate years ahead.

PENSIONS APPROVED

After examining all the records, the Council approved the following pension applications:

Card in the I. O.	Formerly of L. U.
Faig, Harry P	1
Barker, John	9
Andre, Jay Monroe	16
Karr, David Z.	18
Smith, Delmer J.	18
Smithson, Wilmore J.	18
Stafford, Lyle S.	18
Wagner, Edward	24
Kolb, Harry R.	28
Lite, Franklin Forrest	50
Jablonski, John	52
Kennedy, Charles	77
Lawler, Edward	101
Stickling, Frank	117
Cotes, Monroe E.	134
Hubka, Victor	134
Shannon, Louis D.	153
Hull, Irving M.	180
Taufer, Karl F.	202
Dodgson, Herbert Anthony	213
O'Brien, Robert James	214
Pearson, Clarence L.	214
Tribley, Fletcher J.	254
Shears, Con	276
Bender, Thomas A.	397

Card in the I. O.	Formerly of I. U.
Corman, Selby	406
Keck, Robert O.	466
Rivers, Henry L.	536
Cooke, John	561
Whidden, John H.	677
Benton, Leon K.	685
Komich, Adam S.	717
Meadows, Clow	723
Boucher, Samuel P.	846
Glascock, B. R.	1154
Feeley, John J.	1156

	Membership in L. U.
Boemer, A. D.	1
Fike, Charles H.	1
Smith, George E.	1
Wissinger, P. H.	1
Brennan, John J.	3
Elliott, Thomas E.	3
Franz, Ferdinand A.	3
Leining, Wm. F.	3
Muller, John C.	3
Teufel, Joseph M.	3
Von Dohln, Albert	3
Morris, Stanley	6
Trefz, Carl G.	6
Ward, Patrick	6
Barringer, Edwin H.	9
Guy, Samuel	9
MacLean, Donald J.	9
Swearinger, George	9
Beitscher, Rudolph	11
Gardiner, Marion T.	11
Lindsay, George A.	11
Andrews, Robert P.	18
Crowley, Ernest S.	18
Hendrick, D. C.	18
Jenkins, J. Arthur	18
Holt, C. A.	26
Anderson, W. H.	34
Henninger, Charles N.	38
Jermain, Harold W.	38
Weir, Phil G.	38
Rose, Frank	39
Jones, Thomas J.	40
Alexander, Lewis	46
Buckman, John E.	46
Griffith, A. D.	46
Leake, Robert N.	46
Sayers, E. L.	48
Stopper, William R.	48
Larkins, Wm. J.	52
Cronin, John H.	58
Landes, F. J.	58
Ludwig, Theodore R.	58
Wood, Wm. J.	68
King, Roy	79
Gross, Henry	82
Burrows, William V.	98
Hubbard, Wm. H.	103
Sullivan, Wm.	103
Hunt, Orville E.	104
Forney, Ralph W.	121
Cox, Harry V.	122
Hoffman, Emil	122

	Membership in L. U.
Arndt, W. T.....	124
Connell, W. P.....	124
Joyce, J. C.....	124
Miller, George W.....	125
Riley, Charles J.....	130
Eilert, Paul.....	134
MacLagan, Thomas.....	134
McCroy, John C.....	134
Moorhead, Edward.....	134
Ptasinski, Val E.....	134
Schurke, Fred.....	134
Wilson, Floyd E.....	145
Caldwell, Judson F.....	160
Dumler, Peter A.....	164
Olsen, Harry O.....	191
Rachford, William P.....	193
Thorsen, Martin B.....	195
DeCoto, Edwin J.....	196
Purdue, N. E.....	196
Eichorst, Charles H.....	210
Ritter, Lawrence.....	212
Elgar, J. H. Roy.....	213
Henderson, W. W.....	213
Littler, Fred.....	213
Price, Benjamin.....	213
Reed, B. E.....	213
Wharton, Robert J.....	213
Reilly, Thomas.....	230
Ball, Lloyd.....	232
Caswell, Albert B.....	259
Hampel, Carl W.....	292
Blackman, Leon D.....	309
Brown, Robert Young.....	309
Jones, Luther E., Sr.....	311
Whitson, Frank C.....	318
Capstick, Edwin.....	339
Cook, D. E.....	340
Craig, Robert H.....	348
Hetherington, Arthur.....	348
Williams, Percy G.....	353
Darling, Edwin B.....	405
Keen, John.....	406
Biggs, Walter Alfred.....	424
Harrell, Wm. P.....	465
Langlois, J.....	465
Faber, Henry L.....	494
Cohn, Edward.....	501
Gallagher, Christopher.....	561
Trahan, Trefle.....	568
Huston, Geo. J.....	569
Norris, J. A.....	584
Yokela, John S.....	595
Boone, C. N.....	613
Smith, E. N.....	613
Coburn, Roswell A.....	660
Larison, A. Z.....	683
Hartman, Julius.....	713
Lipsky, Dominick.....	717
Wood, Charles A.....	774
Kirkland, Howard H.....	799
Olson, John A.....	857
Peters, Thomas Hugh.....	919
Drew, M. A.....	1037
McLeod, D. G.....	1037
Vien, R.....	1037
Barringer, John Louis.....	1047

PENSIONS DENIED

The Council denied the following applications for pensions:

ROBERT MACDONALD, L. U. 17: We regretted to find he lost his continuous standing in 1930 and will not be eligible for pension until 1950—providing he does not again become delinquent. (A member must have 20 years continuous standing.)

MacDonald failed to pay his dues for April, 1930, until the following August—two months beyond the time limit. He had 3 months in which to pay before going delinquent.

CARL H. ODELL, L. U. 819: His record shows several arrearages—the last occurring in January, 1930. His dues for that month—according to the records—were not paid until the following April, the fourth month. The Executive Council has no choice but to follow the law in such cases.

BIRTH DATES CORRECTED

Acceptable evidence having been submitted to the Executive Council, corrections have been made in the International records in the date of birth of the following members:

	Membership in L. U.
Corrigan, Thomas.....	3
Eng, Reynold.....	3
Holian, Joseph.....	3
McIntyre, John A.....	3
Keane, Thomas.....	9
Sturgeon, George L.....	11
Shepherd, James D.....	53
Bloomfield, Oscar.....	125
Lathers, A. J.....	125
Seidel, William W.....	125
Wallace, George.....	269
Campbell, Gilbert.....	344
Gute, Frank G.....	397
Wright, Robert D.....	561
Rainey, Walter S.....	569
Hoare, Harry T.....	659
Gilchrist, Alex.....	1037
Callaway, Richard R.....	Card in I. O.
Fink, Henry A.....	Card in I. O.

BIRTH DATES NOT CHANGED

Requests of the following members for a change in their date of birth—in the International records—were denied. When acceptable evidence is submitted to the Council the records will be changed to show a different birth date from what was originally given by the member.

Noxon, Frank F.....	Membership in L. U. 11
Smith, J. B.....	Membership in L. U. 312

NEXT COUNCIL MEETING

The Council adjourned Saturday March 5, 1949. The next regular Council Meeting will begin at 10 a. m. Monday June 27, 1949 in the Council Room—International Headquarters—Washington, D. C.

H. H. BROACH,
Secretary of
Executive Council.



the National Parks

A Good Vacation Bet!

THROUGH the years a steadily increasing number of wise and knowing vacationists have learned that the country's National Parks, operated by the Government, are good vacation bets, offering widely diversified scenery, and accommodations and food at reasonable cost. Many seasoned travelers consider the National Parks this year's best vacation buy.

The National Park Service, a bureau of the Department of the Interior, had its beginning over 70 years ago when the Congress, in 1872, established Yellowstone National Park, Montana, "as a pleasuring ground for the benefit and enjoyment of the people." Congress also provided against "injury or spoliation of all timber, mineral deposits, natural curiosities, or wonders within said park, and their retention in their natural condition."

Commercialism Is Out

In all the subsequent additions to the system (today's 28 National Parks cover an area of 11,676,979 acres) visitors are asked to observe rules whose general spirit is to carry out the mandate of the Congress of 1872.

"No consideration of commercialism enters into park creation," states a booklet issued by the Park Service. "The major function is the promotion of the well-being of Americans, through the health-giving qualities of inspiration, relaxation, and recreation in pure, unpolluted air, in natural surroundings of inspiring grandeur."

Not so many years ago most

motorists to the National Parks carried their own equipment, pitched their own tents, and cooked their own meals. While a limited number of tourists still take their vacations this way (and wouldn't think of changing) the great majority seek housekeeping cabins and cafeteria service which are offered in all the larger camps. Hotels, lodges, transportation facilities, and various types of store service are operated by private capital under close Government supervision, as are the housekeeping cabins and cafeterias in the public camps.

If you're still undecided about this year's vacation spot, give a thought to the National Park nearest you, bearing in mind that it probably offers the most for your vacation dollar.

Where Parks Are Located

A list of the National Parks, together with their year of establishment, principal features, and post office addresses, follows:

Acadia (Maine), 1919. Scenic, rugged coastal area on Mount Desert Island, most prominent elevation on Eastern seaboard. P. O. Address: Bar Harbor, Me.

Big Bend (Texas), 1944. Spectacular mountain and desert scenery; variety of unusual geological structures; enclosed in the great bend of the Rio Grande. P. O. Address: Marathon, Tex.

Bryce Canyon (Utah), 1928. Rocks among the most colorful of any of the earth's crust, exposed in a box canyon and shaped by erosion into pinnacles and grotesque forms. P. O. Address: Springdale, Utah.

Carlsbad Caverns (New Mexico), 1930. Largest subterranean labyrinth yet discovered; a series of connected caverns with a myriad of magnificent

(Continued on page 33)



The floor of Yosemite Valley in Yosemite National Park, California, with magnificent Half Dome looming up behind.

Editorial

by J. SCOTT MILNE, Editor

Distrust of the Press

Distrust of the press, insofar as it applies to the editorial pages, is generally prevalent in the ranks of labor. There are a few newspapers (they can be counted on the fingers of both hands) which strive conscientiously to give the truth involving labor disputes, and to give the background leading up to disputes. The rest are content to reflect the biases and the prejudices of their owners. Thus they effectively deny themselves the prestige and authority, and the respect, that are within their power to have.

A story that broke in Illinois last month did not add to the public's confidence in the press. Thirty-three editors and publishers in that state were shown to have been on the state payroll, some of them listed as "highway department messenger clerks." They were, in fact, being paid retainers to support editorially the corrupt Republican machine that was voted out of office last November. It is to the credit of a small segment of the press that these facts were exposed. One wonders if conscious irony was being shown when these stooges were listed on the payroll as "messenger clerks." Surely they were nothing more than messenger boys.

If politicians, with less money to spend than the special interests, can purchase the press in such alarming fashion, can it be wondered that labor distrusts the press? Can there be any doubt that the distrust is justified?

But in spite of these pressures brought to bear, chiefly by the advertising medium, the life line of the daily paper, now and again we find a fearless editor who stands up and speaks out for what he thinks is right, regardless of his own self interests.

Such a man is the editor of *The Flora Sentinel*, Flora, Illinois. When members of our L. U. No. 702 were on strike in that city, the editor of the *Sentinel* was threatened with loss of advertising if he supported the strikers in their just demands. His answer to his antagonists came in the words of editorials like these:

"This newspaper believes that the Flora City Council is bucking the line of human progress at the expense of all the people, in exercising its option not to recognize the Electrical Workers' Union."

Would that we had a few more such editors in our country, editors who believe that a "free press means a free nation."

The Rest of the World

A radio commentator made the statement recently that only in seven countries of the world do people get enough to eat. These fortunate nations headed by the United States, include Canada, Australia, Denmark, New Zealand, Norway and Switzerland. The population of these few nations when measured against the vast numbers in countries like India and China, make up only a small percentage of world peoples.

The story behind this statement is, that, by rough calculation, more than 90 out of every 100 people in the world, go to bed hungry. Only one out of every 10 persons, knows what it is like to have sufficient food to assuage the ever-demanding ravages of hunger.

Which brings us to the moral behind the story. It is not natural for a man to be happy and content while his brother starves. It is so easy to grow smug—to say, let the rest of the world look out for itself, we have all we need. It is up to our America, the richest country in the world, to continue to try to lead the way to a fuller, more complete life for all the citizens of the world.

Not a Commodity

A finding of the American Management Association that formal plans of labor-management cooperation have reduced friction between unions and management and improved "employee-attitude," has been published by the association, and a few newspapers have summarized the association's study for the edification of their readers.

This finding scarcely comes as news to members of responsible international unions, in which category we place the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The Council on Industrial Relations for the Electrical Contracting Industry, of which both the I. B. E. W. and the National Electrical Contractors Association are component parts, long has been a model for all serious students of labor-management cooperation.

Admittedly, not all plans have worked out as well. Some companies, the association's study says, claim that unions have turned cooperative meetings into grievance sessions; that unions have attempted to use cooperative meetings as a means of taking over management functions; and that cooperative work

did not finally contribute anything to efficiency despite initial advances. Conversely, some labor leaders have charged committees fizzled out because management did not take them seriously enough, allowing them to deal only with "trifles" and "ballyhoo," and that management was often "too busy" to pay much attention to the committees. While there is truth in both these opposing claims, we suspect there is a great deal more truth in the charges of labor. We make this statement because we are of the conviction that all too many employers still regard labor as a commodity, instead of a vital human factor that can contribute decisively to the success—or perforce failure—of their enterprises.

To some degree, the labor-as-a-commodity view is expressed when the A. M. A. study reports that some employers are opposed to the idea of labor-management groups in principle on the ground that management is accountable for the success of the business and that it therefore "cannot afford" to delegate any of its responsibility. But part of management's responsibility is to successfully delegate authority. To the degree that it can do so, it tends to assure the welfare and success of the business.

Aims Are Similar

The problem of the 1949 local and state elections is the same for Labor's League for Political Education as it is for the Democratic National Committee. The job that L.L.P.E. is confronted with was well expressed in last month's issue of the JOURNAL by Joseph D. Keenan, director of the league. Since that article was published we are in receipt of a new issue of "Capital Comment," signed by J. Howard McGrath, chairman of the Democratic National Committee. His review of recent political developments concludes: "We must work harder than ever at the precinct level. An excellent job was done in 1947 and the results showed in the national victory in 1948. We have a similar opportunity in 1949. By creating strong local organizations for the state, county and municipal elections in 1949 we are building strength for the National Congressional elections in 1950. In the remaining months of this year there will be state-wide elections in 11 states. Two governors will be elected. More than 800 counties will elect county officials and more than 427 cities of over 10,000 population will hold elections for municipal office. . . . These elections will affect Senate contests in 1950. . . ."

The only real difference between the programs of the L.L.P.E. and the Democratic National Committee is that the former is seeking to elect men sympathetic to labor's goals and aspirations, irrespective of party label, while the latter, of course, is out to elect only Democrats. It will be truly unusual, however, if in any election L.L.P.E. and the Democratic National Committee or its state and city organizations, are found supporting opposing candidates.

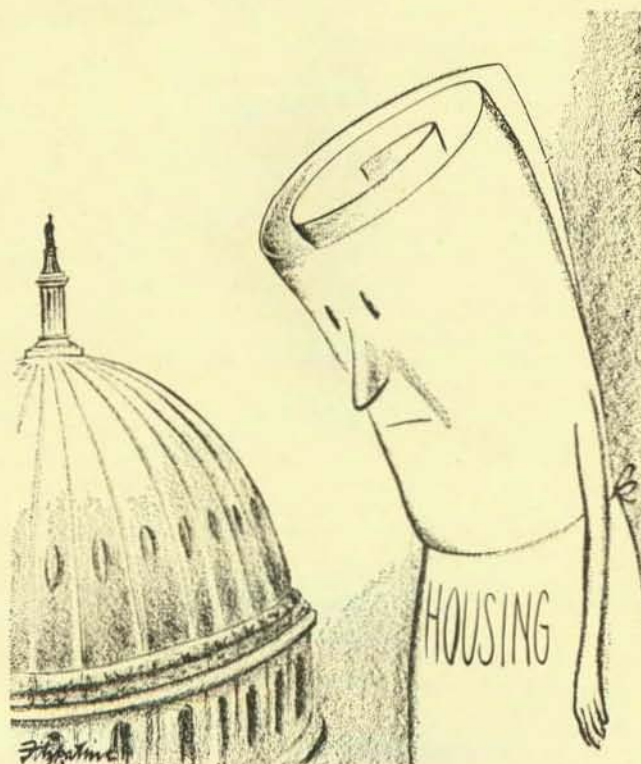
The War of Nerves

The signing of the Atlantic Pact means that the war of nerves continues for an indefinite period. Two British visitors have recently suggested that the winning of this type of war will require more exertion and sagacity than is required for the winning of a hot one. Winston Churchill, whose merits as a leader in a hot war are beyond dispute, but whose qualities as peacetime leader are open to doubt, declared in Boston that the hand of fate might intervene on the side of the West. The death of Genghis Khan in another period turned the Mongols back from their projected invasion of Western Europe. Here is implication that the death of Stalin might result in an internal struggle for power in the Soviet, with a diminution of the threat of Russian expansion.

Our other British visitor had different views. Arnold Toynbee, the eminent historian whose view of history is long indeed, said the cold war would continue because the Russians are "not so foolish" as to attack the Western world, and the capitalistic world will not attack the Russians. He even saw the cold war as having a beneficial effect on the West, because the Russians, "by being there and worrying us will cause us to do all kinds of things in our own way to change our way of life and improve it." Competition between Russia and the West for power in India, Africa and China would also mean better conditions for the workers there.

Let us sit back and, with fingers crossed, hope that Toynbee's view is correct.

STILL THE NO. 1 DOMESTIC PROBLEM



Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Labor Should Ally Itself With UNESCO, Declares Writer, Finding Movements Have Aims in Common

By GLEN H. GILBERT
Financial Secretary

Local Union No. 68, Denver

IN order that a better understanding of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization might be had at the rank-and-file level, several Denver labor organizations decided to share the expense of sending a representative to the Second National Conference of UNESCO, held at Cleveland, March 31 to April 2. I had the honor of being selected.

It was the recommendation of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, at its last meeting, that state federations, city central bodies and local unions cooperate to the best of their abilities with UNESCO. The worthy purpose of this organization, they said, is closely akin to the aims of organized labor. It was recognized, therefore, that more direct participation in UNESCO by the common people is a "must".

Taking their cue from this pronouncement, the Colorado State Federation of Labor, the Denver Trades and Labor Assembly, the Denver Building Trades Council, IBEW Local 68, Plasterers Local 31 and other labor bodies here, undertook to bring the UNESCO message to their members through the report that I was to bring back.

Twenty-eight nations were represented at the conference and every state in the union. Colorado, incidentally, received recognition as the first state to establish a state commission for UNESCO. A bill in the 37th General Assembly by Representative Herick Roth accomplished that.

Many From Labor Present

I noted with a great deal of satisfaction that over 40 representatives of organized labor were present, ranging from the official representatives of the AFL, Arthur Elder, John Eklund and Oscar Hild, to delegates from local unions.

Among the international unions represented were the Meat Cutters, Auto Workers, Molders, Teachers, Musicians, Machinists, United Mine Workers, State, County and Municipal Employees, Railroad Clerks, and others.

Also deserving of unstinted praise are the American Federation of Musicians and the Cleveland Symphony, whose efforts were outstanding in the Friday evening program.

The real work of the labor representatives is outlined in the report

of the labor section of the conference. The labor report recommended:

1. That labor be given more extensive representation in UNESCO's National Commission.

2. That more topics of interest to labor be included in the UNESCO program.

3. That labor groups prepare themselves more adequately on UNESCO problems before coming into these national conferences in an effort to increase their contribution to the conferences.



Glen Gilbert

4. That prepared talks in the section and group meetings be eliminated or reduced to a bare minimum to allow greater discussion by the delegates.

5. That UNESCO publications be written so as to be understood at the "grass roots" level.

6. That the present format for including labor representatives in all panels be continued but that labor hold a convention session with its delegates in an effort to coordinate the findings of the various panels.

7. That an immediate conference of labor educational personnel and UNESCO officials be held to determine the type of program that would be most helpful and effective.

8. That pamphlets and speech-making approach to union members on UNESCO be supplanted with teaching material and discussions.

9. That the close parallel of trade union and UNESCO philosophy be emphasized in that both organizations have been champions of human rights.

Among those projects already car-

ried out and discussed in this meeting were the CIO proposal to bring four English-speaking trade unionists from Europe to America this summer to discuss the problems of the workers in those countries and to experience the conditions under which American trade unionists live.

Delegate's Report

Another was the AFL project through which four German trade unionists were brought to the United States to attend the AFL Convention.

The delegate from Colorado discussed the work necessary to give UNESCO official status in his state and emphasized labor's role in that project.

The meeting received the report of Frank Grasso of the United Paper Workers, who was a delegate to the conference in Lebanon last year, on the labor resolutions adopted at that conference. These were that:

The general conference instruct the director general to establish a section on labor liaison . . . in order to further the active participation of international non-governmental labor organizations in UNESCO's work.

The director general is instructed to place increasing emphasis on the exchange of persons and programs at the non-academic levels. That in the event the conference adopt a plan for promoting the production of a history of science and culture, such history should include a volume on the contribution of labor to the advancement of civilization.

The director general be instructed to promote the study in schools of the contribution of organized labor to the advancement of civilization.

The director general give attention to the needs of institutions and organizations concerned with the education of adults, such as trade unions and workers' education movements.

That the director general take the necessary steps to insure that the term "adult education" be understood to include educational programs for workers in industry and agriculture.

The "Universal Declaration of Human Rights," of which the following is the main theme:

"Systematic and deliberate denials of basic human rights lie at the root of most of our troubles and threaten the work of the United Nations. It is not only fundamentally wrong that millions of men and women live in daily terror of secret police, subject to seizure, imprisonment, or forced labor without just cause and without fair trial, but these wrongs have re-

(Continued on page 63)

IBEW Position on CWA Re-Stated

Since Majority of Executive Board of CWA Was Committed to CIO, Our Brotherhood Held View That Nothing Would Be Gained by Going on Ballot

LEADERS of the Communication Workers of America (CWA) loudly complain because the IBEW-AFL objected to being on their affiliation ballot. We never asked or expected to be on the ballot. We never withdrew. The matter was never mentioned to us. We never knew of it until we read it in the press. Then we objected.

And why? First, CWA convention records (June 1948) show that a majority of its Executive Board was already committed to the CIO. Second, we knew CWA officers would take CIO speakers to membership meetings, such as CWA President Beirne has been doing. Third, we knew that those who favor CIO would handle and count the ballots.

Later we learned that no CWA Division or area is to be allowed to know how it votes. Only the grand total vote is to be made known. AFL national labor unions publish how each of their locals or groups vote on any referendum. And one can always learn how each precinct votes in any public election in America.

But not so with CWA. Mr. Beirne has lately announced that "We don't want the Company to know how any division or area votes." In Chicago (February 24, 1949) he stated: "We don't want any weak divisions to be shown by the vote." Some answers! So we refused to be part of such a farce—part of what some considered a loaded ballot.

Revolt of CWA Members

CWA members have revolted in Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas, Florida, New York (Western Electric) and in other places. They object to having the CIO crammed down their throats.

IBEW-AFL speakers have been allowed to address only three CWA meetings. They were allowed to face Mr. Beirne recently in Brooklyn and New York City, before CWA Division No. 18 (Western Electric). He was booed by his own members. The same has happened at other CWA meetings where no IBEW speaker was present.

CWA members in various sections have definitely shown they oppose CIO by at least two to one. In the New York City meeting Mr. Beirne rejected our challenge to allow the Honest Ballot Association to conduct

the vote in that one Western Electric Division—No. 18. We offered to pay half the cost.

No, the IBEW-AFL would not offer to leave CWA its name and identity—because we wanted no part of such a confused, loose and bankrupt affair. Nor would we take over the national leadership that has led its members down one blind alley after another.

Of course, to take the place of CWA, we would have a National Telephone Council to act on a national basis—to deal with national issues and problems. The same would be true of Western Electric groups. Since the Employer operates nationally, there would be complete coordination. Telephone and Western Electric groups would NOT be isolated. Division, regional and national meetings would be held as often as necessary.

What CIO Said

Now let the Telephone Workers Organizing Committee-CIO speak:

"CWA is the new-look NFWA. It is not an industrial union. Its structure is a hodge-podge that divides workers by department and craft in the same company. It has as many as four steps of dues per capita in its crazy-quilt structure. It is broke and provides little service. . . .

"In the last year CWA has lost every single major election. . . . CWA is falling apart. . . . This year CWA undercut telephone workers by rushing to sign three-year, no-wage-hike contracts without a fight of any kind. . . . and in the strike last year had to beg organized labor for help. . . .

"In November, 1945, Joseph Beirne, its President, told Kearny workers it would back them to the hilt in their strike. Beirne and Company did—with a long, sharp knife. For 65 days in 1946 the Kearny workers walked picket lines. There was no financial support. . . . All the Kearny workers got from Beirne was abuse. . . .

"1947 was a repetition of 1946. . . . Beirne went on the radio to proclaim that the (national) strike would last 40 days. It did. When the strike was over, Kearny and ACEW were still out. Beirne disclaimed responsibility, and these unions had to settle as best they could.

"In 1948 CWA signed its three-year, no-wage-hike contracts and, with Ma Bell's blessing, hailed them as a pattern. . . . When ACEW negotiations were deadlocked, Western Electric confronted this union's ne-

gotiations with a letter from Beirne to his divisions telling them to crash picket lines. . . .

"It twice deceived Kearny. CWA meddling dragged Kearny into receivership in 1948. CWA's sole program is mudslinging and scandal-mongering."

(Above quotations are from organizing pamphlets issued—September 25 and 30, 1948—by the TWOC-CIO.)

"Telephone Organizer" — official journal of the TWOC-CIO—had this to say in its July, 1948, issue:

"The unity of CWA has been proven to be that of a handful of sand. . . . CWA turned out to be a farce. The shameful boot-licking of A. T. & T. by the CWA was worse than the conduct of NFWA at its weakest moments. . . .

"CWA rushed to sign off, with Beirne himself at the head of the parade. Playing the company's man, Beirne proclaimed the three-year, no-wage sellouts as a pattern for all telephone workers. . . .

"Stripped of a blanket of verbiage, CWA is shown to be the skeleton of NFWA. . . . and settles for any crumb that the haughty A. T. & T. seeks to throw to it."

Beirne Statement

When the American Union of Telephone Workers—Long Lines employees—left CWA to go to CIO, here is what Mr. Beirne had to say to the AUTW members in a letter, July 17, 1947:

"Why the sudden change in attitude on the part of the Executive Board of AUTW? . . . Many stories can be told regarding the winning and dining. . . . by representatives of the CIO. . . . Then comes the rush for a membership referendum to become a part of TWOC. What is TWOC-CIO? It has no constitution. You are asked to buy a pig-in-a-poke. . . .

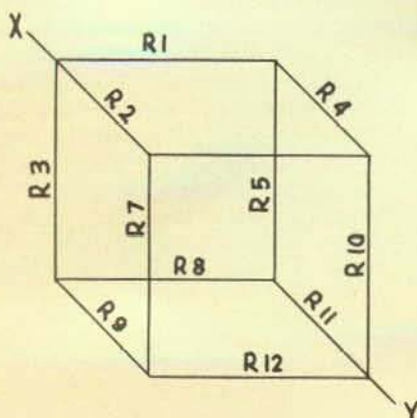
"Moran, Creasey and others running frantically about the country singing the praises of TWOC-CIO. . . . hitting the members over the head to force a favorable CIO vote. A pitiful few have voted. . . . Only a comparatively small number came to the meetings held throughout the country. Some stayed late enough through the long harangues to vote. Some carried their ballots home, voted in the dark, and mailed their votes in.

"When approached by those interested in CWA for permission to attend such meetings for the pur-

(Continued on page 63)

Questions and Answers

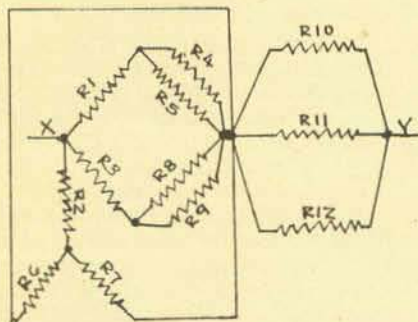
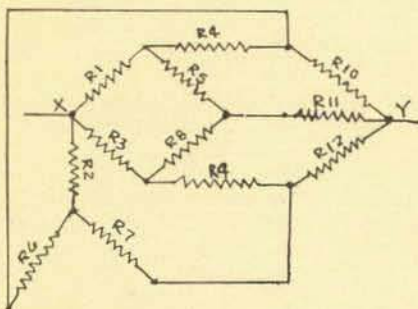
Q. Below find a joint resistance problem. There are 12 wires, each wire having a resistance of one ohm.



The current enters at X and leaves at Y. I figure the joint resistance to be $\frac{5}{6}$ of an ohm, but I can't get two people to get the same answer.

HENRY G. SMITH,
L. U. No. 3.

A. This cube is equivalent to the following series and parallel resistance diagrams with all R's equal to one ohm.



The resultant resistance of the parallel resistance R4 and R5 is:

$$R_a = \frac{R_4 \times R_5}{R_4 + R_5} = \frac{1 \times 1}{1 + 1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

This is true of R8 and R9 and R6 and R7.

The resultant of the parallel resistances $R_1 + \frac{1}{2}$ and $R_3 + \frac{1}{2}$ is:

$$R_b = \frac{(R_1 + \frac{1}{2}) (R_3 + \frac{1}{2})}{(R_1 + \frac{1}{2}) + (R_3 + \frac{1}{2})} = \frac{(1 + \frac{1}{2}) (1 + \frac{1}{2})}{(1 + \frac{1}{2}) + (1 + \frac{1}{2})} = \frac{1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}}{1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{3}{4}$$

Likewise the result of Rb parallel with $R_2 + \frac{1}{2}$ is:

$$R_c = \frac{\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{3}{4} + 1\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1\frac{1}{4}}{2\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Finally the resultant of the parallel resistances R10, R11 and R12 is:

$$R_d = \frac{R_{10} \times R_{11} \times R_{12}}{R_{10} + R_{11} + R_{12}} = \frac{1}{3}$$

So the cube diagram is now reduced to R_c plus R_d or $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{5}{6}$ ohm.

Q. Table 1, Chapter 10 of the 1947 National Electrical Code states that the table is for not more than three conductors in a raceway or cable, then in sub-paragraph 4 gives the percentages to be used when four to six or seven to nine conductors are used. Then in sub-paragraph 5 it says that if the conductors are taken from opposite phase wires of a 3-wire, single phase system and the load is normally balanced the neutral wire need not be counted as a conductor. With this in mind, I believe I am right when I say that I can pull 7-type R No. 12s in a one-inch conduit (Table 4, chapter 10), say three reds and three blacks and one white for brevity, and the white will carry the unbalance if the reds are fed by one-phase wire and the blacks by the other of a 3-wire single phase system with a grounded neutral. This gives me a multi-wire branch circuit (Section 2111) of six circuits that I can safely load to 16 amperes. If I add another neutral wire I still can't increase my load above 16 amperes, but if would take care of any unbalance that might occur if the load was unknown. Am I right?

ROGER L. KNIBBE
L.U. No. 60

A. Your statements are correct in complying with the N.E.C., for Article 220, Section 2204, states that a common neutral feeder may be employed for two or three sets of 3-wire feeders or two sets of 4-wire or 5-wire feed-

ers. When in metal enclosures, all conductors of feeder circuits employing a common neutral feeder shall be contained within the same enclosure as provided in section 3018. However, the electrical code of the District of Columbia and many other localities will not permit the common neutral for two or three sets of feeders as described above and we are heartily in agreement with this regulation. In the District of Columbia, one must run a neutral feeder with every set of 3-wire and 4-wire or 5-wire feeders, because it is quite possible for all three ungrounded conductors on one phase "leg" of the 3-wire feeders to be in service while the other three ungrounded conductors are not drawing current, their switches being in the OFF position. Therefore, the neutral is called upon to carry three times its normal unbalanced current and therefore becomes overloaded and will eventually break down. When the N.E.C. uses the word enclosure I think they prefer a metal trough instead of a conduit, because, if by any chance the neutral is called upon to carry this excessive current, there is more free space to dissipate the heat developed, since a trough is only supposed to be 20 per cent occupied by conductors whereas a conduit without lead covered wires may be 40 per cent occupied according to Table 11, Chapter 10.

Q. After a careful reading of the 1947 Code, Article 370, particularly the three paragraphs of Section 3708, and Article 373, Section 3736, paragraphs a and b, the writer is at a loss to determine—"When is a pull-box not a pull-box?"

It is old and accepted practice to use conduit bodies known as unilets, condulets, etc., as pull-boxes. Often, they serve the additional purpose of effecting a 90° change of direction in the conduit run. When the maximum size cable for a 3-wire circuit is installed in such conduit, particularly in 2" and larger, a "goose-neck" of 270° is formed as the last few inches of cable are being pulled through the opening in the fitting. In almost every case, it is found necessary to pound and pry the cable in. Obviously this cannot be done without injury to the insulation. While this practice is bad enough when the fitting connects directly into a cabinet by means of a short nipple, and the conductors can be

manipulated one at a time, it is much worse when such a fitting is used in the middle of a long run. Then, quite often, one or more bends must be pulled through. In such cases, there is a lack of perfect coordination between the pulling and feeding operation, resulting in putting tremendous strains on the cable. Furthermore, when a considerable length of cable is fed through such a fitting, there is almost invariably a twist (and possibly, even a cross) in the 'lay' of the cables, resulting in a greater bulk forced into the fitting.

While the Code requires the use of insulating bushings in pull-boxes (where injury to the cable insulation is accessible for repair) it appears specifically to approve, or at least to tolerate, making extremely sharp bends in cable, forced by great pressure against the short hub of fittings, where it is impossible to inspect or repair damage to the insulation.

It would appear that the obvious remedy for the abuses cited would be to require the use of "Mogul" type fittings where cables exceed a given size. If the use of such fittings were mandatory under the Code, no doubt their greater use would make the price but little above the overly compact type now in general use; and the minimum requirement of the Code certainly ought to require the lining of such fittings, particularly the hubs, with insulating material.

The writer would appreciate your comments on the condition described, and on the sections of the Code which are applicable.

AUGUST HELLWIG
L. U. No. 134.

A. Unilets and condulets are an approved exception as section 3708 a3 points out and so no matter how injurious to the insulation the N.E.C. permits their usage. Bro. Hellwig is indeed justified in wanting the code changed to make a "Mogul" type fitting required where cables exceed a certain size. However, it is standard practice with us to use a pullbox in runs of 2-inch conduit and over except where it is only a short nipple to a switch or cabinet. If a fitting is used and a 90° bend is to be made with large size wire it is advisable to use a size larger fitting than the conduit that is being run and use reducing bushings. The time saved with the added space in the fitting is worth the additional cost not to mention the protection on the cable. It is well to bear in mind that the radius of bend on a cable should not be less than nine times the diameter.

Free Bulletin

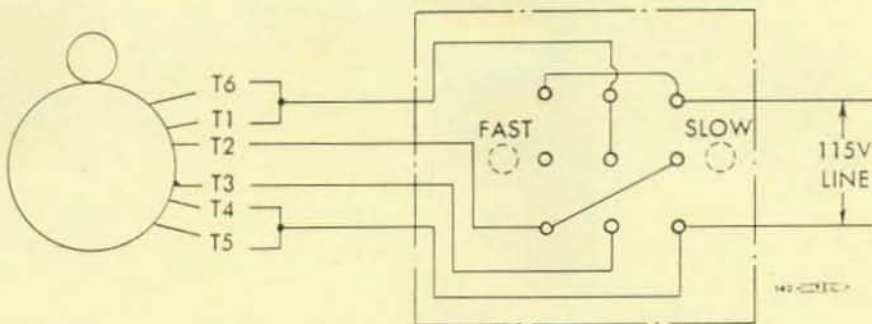
A new bulletin titled "The Purpose and Use of Electrical Diagrams Supplied With G-E Switchgear Equip-

Eliminating Hum in Booster Motor

Q. I have a floor furnace in a new home I have just completed. It has a small Breeze Draft booster motor, Model AFAF3, 115 Volts, 50/60 cycle, 14 W, mounted on three springs at bottom of oil burner, with an OFF and ON switch in the hall. The high speed fan gives out a hum which interferes with sleep. Can I put a rheostat on same so as to cut the speed down, or a high and low switch to cut it down, or how should I go about cutting down this hum?

LLOYD T. ECKLES, JR.,
L. U. No. 399.

A. If the oil burner motor was D.C. you could put a rheostat in the line, and also if it were wound for variable speed. But this is a small motor designed for constant speed, except for the decrease to 50 cycles, and if you put a resistance in the circuit, like an electric lamp, which would be turned on at night and bypassed during the day, you may find that this added load will cause the motor to stall during the night and burn out as the voltage impressed on the motor is reduced. The general cause of this humming is due to improper shock mounting of the motor if it is placed on the floor or direct connected to the duct work. In this case, your spring mounting should have been effective, yet the vibrations of the motor may still be carried through the springs to the duct. Therefore it is suggested that you put rubber shock mounts at each end of your spring fastenings to see if this will eliminate the hum before you experiment with resistors. To use a "High-Low" switch you must have a two winding type of motor like GE's split capacitor motor, type KCP, with two speeds and it should have ball bearings if it is for vertical operation. The lead's connections are as shown in diagram below.



Back view of switch.

ment" is available on request to the Apparatus News Bureau, General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Comment

We wish to acknowledge, with appreciation, letters from Brothers S. E. Bourne, Placerville, Calif.; Owen Paine, Modesto, Calif.; and A. J. Jacobson, Sea Gert, New Jersey, pointing out our failure to use a phase shifting device when using a Scott connection to get 3 phase from a split single phase voltage source. In last month's issue of the Journal we published a letter from Brother Emil Guidici, who pointed out this omission.

We are grateful to Brother E. G. Grace, Santa Ana, Calif., for his letter and diagram on the five motors controlled from one momentary contact switch, with a separate disconnect for each motor and a separate main control switch for the paralleled holding coils or low voltage control of the starters.—Editor's Note.

Display Transformer Added to G-E Line

A new small, portable transformer designed for counter signs, window displays, and decorative neon signs has been marketed.

Compound-filled for quiet operation, the new display sign transformer is available in one universal rating for all applications. It is designed to operate and support up to 17 feet of 15-mm neon tubing.

Offering a nearly-square base for sturdy sign support, the transformer has spring-contact electrode receptacles to permit the changing of signs easily and quickly.

It can be used for counter and window signs, point-of-purchase advertising, trade-marks, department and product identification; for changeable word or price messages, using several units in a row; for illuminating plastic-face signs with a simple neon grid; and for decorative designs, using colored tubing, in stores and window displays.

D-DAY ANNIVERSARY

*Normandy Landings Occurred Five Years Ago;
Marked Our Assumption of World Leadership*



Coast Guard photo

D-Day panorama. From the open maws of the LSTs, there poured the mighty array of vehicles and equipment that insured the Allies' successful penetration of Europe's "western wall."

FIVE years ago this month, when World War II was then in its fifth year, there came one of the most eventful and climactic days of the struggle.

D-Day, as it was known in the newspaper headlines of the day and as it is now referred to in the history books, on June 6, 1944, was many things to many men. The operation of invading the so-called western wall of Europe was so vast that the individual soldier and sailor participating had little comprehension of it. And the brass who had hands in the masterminding of the elaborate plan, through subsequent jealousies relating to command, have written so many conflicting accounts of what occurred that the impartial student is likely to be baffled by their stories. Yet it is clear that D-Day—which was postponed for 24 hours by order of General Eisenhower—took the Germans by surprise and was a military success of the first magnitude.

A D-Day participant was a

sailor far below decks in a capital ship that was belching flame and shells toward the Normandy coast. Or he was a paratrooper of the 82nd or 101st airborne divisions who landed far behind the coast. Or he was a Limey, or a Canadian, who landed to the left of the American beaches Utah and Omaha, and went on to engage in actions that received little attention in the American press—the presses of all nations naturally giving more space to the feats of arms of their own countrymen.

Or a Coxswain . . .

Or he was a coxswain of one of the little Higgins boats that carried 32 infantrymen, hearts pounding, to the bleak gray shore. Or he was a truck driver leaning on the rail of an LST, wondering when the ship would get the order to go in. Or a radioman taking messages in a ship's communications center. Or a gunner's mate on a destroyer, sitting behind a pair of 40-mm guns and peering at the skies for German planes.

And in a very real sense, a D-Day participant was the man in the factory at home who helped to turn out the supplies and the equipment that made the invasion possible.

But most of all, he was the dog-face who slugged his way into Ste. Mere Eglise, and then to Cherbourg, which became a great springboard for new drives. Not all the dogfaces made it. Many of them kept their rendezvous with death in the terrible hedge-rows. So D-Day was many things to many men, and for some it was their final day on earth.

A book published by the Army Historical Division covering the campaign from Utah Beach to the fall of Cherbourg, states in good Army prose: "The men waved their rifles as they reached the dry beach, some of them shouting, 'Goddam, we're on French soil.' They were obviously relieved and happy that this was not another 'dry run.'" In the following days, the dry runs seemed pleasurable.

Many months of training preceded the launching of operation "Overlord," as the greatest amphibious operation of the war—of any war—was known. The infantry units practiced their assault techniques at the Assault Training Center, at Wollacombe, England. Weeks before they embarked, the roads of southern England were sealed off from all communication with the rest of the country to ensure complete secrecy of movement.

Three separate assaults comprised the D-Day operation. To the east, the British and Canadians landed on beaches Juno and Gold. A little to the west was Omaha beach, and a few miles further down the Cherbourg peninsula lay Utah beach. At the latter, troops were pinned below the cliffs for six hours by fire from German pillboxes. Not until destroyers moved in close and shelled the pillboxes were the troops able to break out and scale the cliffs for a clean break-through. As for the attack on Utah beach, the Army Historical Section says: "The relative ease with which the assault . . . was accomplished was surprising even to the attackers, and gave the lie to the touted impregnability of the Atlantic Wall."

D-Day Recalled by Man on Mine Sweeper

Robert P. Noone, 27, an apprentice member of Local Union 26, Washington, D. C., was a member of the crew of the Navy mine sweeper "Raven," which swept the channel off Omaha Beach on D-Day. At the request of the JOURNAL, he wrote the following recollection of the historic day:

By ROBERT P. NOONE

"Our ship left Torquay, England, about 6 a.m. the day before D-Day, in company with a sister ship, the *Osprey*, which had been with us at the North African landings. On the way across the channel the *Osprey*, which we were about a hundred yards astern of, struck a mine and sank quickly. Another ship dropped out of position to pick up survivors. We continued on our way and took our assigned position about midnight, just in time to see the start of the naval bombardment of Omaha Beach. It seems to me this lasted about three hours. Just before dawn, the *Raven* moved in to within a quarter mile of the shore and began sweeping. We



Noone

didn't get a mine that day, but we did garner some in the following days.

"We worked our channel for some time and then the attack transports moved in and began letting down their landing craft. It was a gray and overcast day. Large numbers of landing craft started to move toward shore. From the horizon in the direction of England came ships and more ships—the most ships I've ever seen at one time. For us on the sweep, the day got to be monotonous. Before nightfall, about 200 American gliders went overhead to land behind the German lines. That night a few German planes came over and a lot of ack-ack went up from the shore and some of the ships. Not much sleep for us, but still a much better deal than the soldiers had ashore.

"We stood off that beach for seven days, went back to England for two days, then returned to Omaha Beach for a straight 15 days of sweeping."

On D-Day plus one, June 7, the banner headline of a New York paper read: "D-DAY INVASION ARMY HOLDS WIDE FRONT." That was five years ago—years that have moved so swiftly that it seems only yesterday when families in all the 48 states were

holding their breath, waiting for word of the landings and of the welfare of their sons.

Now the country is in the midst of a new situation fraught with unknown fears and dangers. Seeking peace, but not peace at any price, we have signed the North Atlantic Pact, and all Americans prayerfully hope that it will be a powerful agent for peace. Many Americans sincerely believe that a military alliance cannot achieve peace, and these views will soon be expressed in debate in the United States Senate, which must approve the North Atlantic Pact by a two-thirds majority before the country becomes bound by it.

On this fifth anniversary of D-Day, Americans will do more than merely take note of a day that set in motion a series of military events that led to the downfall of Hitler. They also will reflect that it was a day that marked American assumption of world leadership, and they well know by now that leadership carries with it heavy responsibilities, and decisions that require the wisdom of a Solomon.



This famous D-Day photograph shows soldiers wading ashore from an LCVP.

Apprenticeship: *Answer to Skilled Labor Shortage!*

By CHARLES D. MASON, Co-Ordinator of Apprentices, L. U. 134, Chicago

AS EARLY as the medieval ages it was realized that most industries were dependent upon the skill of the individual craftsman. Laws were enacted to make indentureship of apprentices compulsory. Guilds were formed which consisted of groups of masters and apprentices. Rigid discipline was prescribed even as to the handling of tools and the manner in which work should be done. Apprentices were compelled to perform menial tasks which had no connection with learning their trade. This eventually caused the downfall and abolishment of the guild system. However, some masters continued to train free apprentices so they could carry on their life work.

Same Problems Now

The same problems that confronted the country over a thousand years ago still predominate today. During World War I, the future of the apprenticeship system seemed likely to be swept away, but labor organizations which had made apprenticeship training a part of their local union bylaws continued to carry on with the support of friendly employers. Most of the nation's youth was inducted into the armed forces and thousands of skilled mechanics were definitely lost to vital industries. The supply of

apprentices dwindled with a resultant scarcity of skilled mechanics. It was during this time that the Government began to view the situation with alarm and realized that if industry was to regain its position and hold it, a method of furnishing a steady stream of skilled mechanics to industry must be established, and that this could only be done with the help of the local unions and the employers of skilled tradesmen. Therefore, the Government, in cooperation with labor and industry, took steps to brace the apprenticeship systems already in effect. The industries most seriously affected were the building trades and its allied industries, engineering, ship building, woodworking, printing, pottery, glass, scientific instrument making, the baking industry, mercantile marine, and the nation's life line supply of coal, gas, oil and electricity—all vitally important to the welfare of our country. A separate department was established by the Government, known as the Federal Apprenticeship Training Committee, to offer advice and lend help wherever it was needed.

Indentureship of apprentices by contractors is a method that has long been practiced by many of the local unions and has been found to be very effective as it affords a direct tie be-

tween the local union and the employer. The indentureship of today does not in any way, shape nor form deprive the apprentice of any legal rights or personal liberties.

A large number of private trade schools are now being maintained by both employers and local union organizations. More public schools are offering their facilities to the different trades for apprentice training as the enactment of the Smith-Hughes Law makes it possible to give the apprentice a theoretical as well as a practical education in the trade of his choice.

The electrical industry is firm in its belief that the only way to insure a constant influx of competent mechanics into its own industry is to train them through their own apprenticeship system. The contractor, the union, the manufacturer, and all interested parties, after trying many schemes when there was a dearth of skilled help, have decided this is the only answer to their problem.

Effect of War

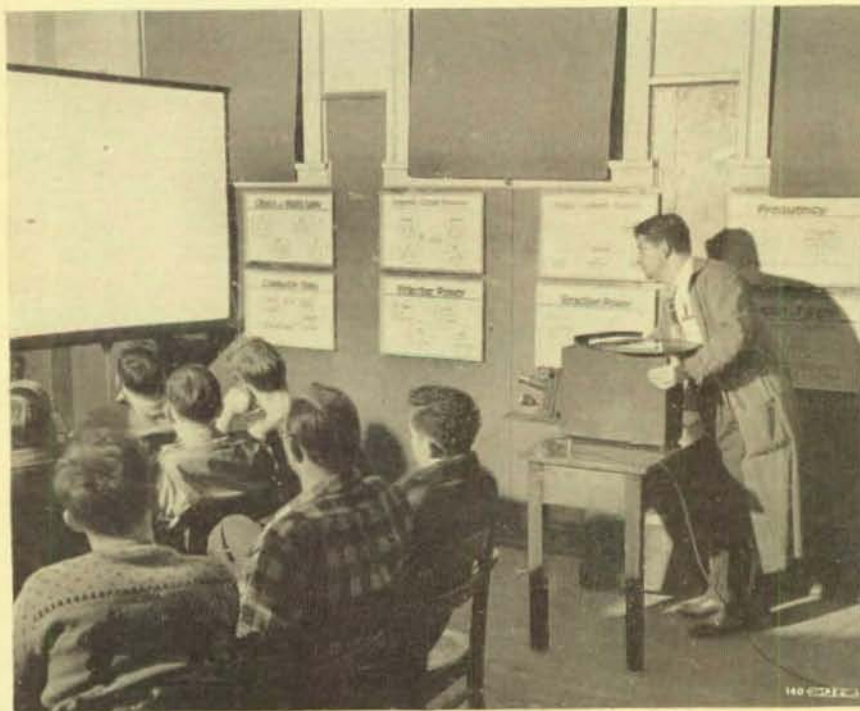
During the long period when there were very few apprentices being graduated into journeymen, the average age of the electrician increased each year. Electrical contractors, the public, and the general industry suffered from a shortage of building mechanics.

The onset of war brought a building boom and an immediate demand for electricians, with none on hand to supply the demand. Most local unions of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers took immediate steps to brace their apprenticeship systems which had been so successful in the past. Special inducements were offered to the homecoming veterans through the G. I. Bill of Rights. Apprenticeship Committees were formed so that each trade could work out its own programs and problems. Full time co-ordinators were appointed to assist in the execution of this plan.

The following basic principles are necessary for a successful apprenticeship training program:

1. Not less than 10 per cent of the total membership of the local unions should consist of apprentices.
2. Compulsory employment of apprentices in ratio to the number of journeymen employed.
3. Federal, state and local aid in setting up apprentice schools.
4. Funds from the contractors' as-

(Continued on page 54)



Visual education becomes a part of apprenticeship course.

LLPE. *Report*

by **JOSEPH D. KEENAN**
Director
Labor's League for Political Education

T-H Repeal Comes to Climax

THE TAFT-HARTLEY Repeal battle came to a dramatic climax in the House of Representatives on May 3, exactly four months from the opening day of this Congress.

The reactionary coalition had submitted a hypocritical substitute bill which contained all the major features of the Taft-Hartley Act and a few worse ones in addition. Congressman Wood of Georgia, in whose name the substitute bill was submitted, actually didn't even know what was in the bill. Even the conservative *Newsweek Magazine* exposed the fact that it had been written under the guiding hands of Republican leaders Joe Martin of Massachusetts and Charles Halleck of Indiana. Wood's name was just used as a front to pick up Southern votes. Working hand in glove with the Republicans to put over this deal were Dixiecrats Cox of Georgia, Howard Smith of Virginia, and Graham Barden of North Carolina.

Pro-Labor Representative Biemiller of Wisconsin dubbed this vicious substitute the Halleck-Wood bill since it bore Wood's name and Halleck had very obviously been midwife at its birth. (Halleck is the Congressman who admits he got the Republican National Committee to pay Lobbyist Gerald Morgan \$7,500 for writing the House version of the T-H Act).

In an 11th hour move to rally conservative votes to stop the coalition, Democratic House leaders offered several compromises in what was called the Sims Amendment. Unfortunately this compromise contained a national injunction feature which split labor's friends in Congress on the vote, so the bill lost.

Next came the vote on the Halleck-Wood bill and it was carried and brought to a roll-call vote. The labor-liberal members of Con-

gress failed to defeat the bill by only 14 votes, 217 to 203.

But that night while the anti-labor forces were having victory parties and congratulating themselves for having retained the Taft-Hartley Act in all but name, labor's friends were out mustering votes to recommit the bill back to committee so we could start all over again. When the vote to send the whole mess back to committee was tallied the next day, the victory wine had turned to vinegar, because labor had won by 3 votes, 212 to 209. Most of the votes which switched to labor came from Southern Democrats . . . 10 Democrats and 1 Republican in all.

Time for Optimism

AFL Trade Unionists who worked so hard in the last election should not be discouraged by this vote. Remember that the Taft-Hartley Act was passed by a 4 to 1 majority of 331 to 83. Two years ago we had only 71 Democrat friends in the House; but last month 181 Democrats voted against the Halleck-Wood bill. Two years ago we had only 11 Republican friends . . . last month 22 were with us. That alone is great tribute to our effort in the 1948 election. Even more encouraging is the fact that only 2 out of the 172 LLPE-backed candidates elected in November went against us on this crucial vote.

This clear cut vote on the Halleck-Wood bill serves a useful purpose in indicating how many friends we have in Congress. Every effort will be made during this Congress to pass a satisfactory law repealing the Taft-Hartley Act, but this crucial vote on May 3rd indicated that we must get set for the 1950 elections in earnest. If we can duplicate our success of 1948 in 1950, there will be no problem

passing progressive legislation in 1951.

Success in 1950 will be no easy job. Already our well-financed opposition has quit singing the blues and is girding for the next election. In spite of the fact that a large number of Southern Democrats take no part in the Dixie-GOP coalition, there is still a hard core of reactionaries on whom we must concentrate. We can beat these Dixiecrats only in the primary elections in the one-party South, but it can be done with a lot less votes than in the North. In the poll tax South, Howard Smith of Virginia needed only 11,131 votes to win while liberal Ray Madden of Indiana needed 78,898 votes to win in 1948.

Unfortunately the present ruling powers in the Republican party are still attempting to purge any pro-labor member of their party. Republican Senator Morse of Oregon, with one of the best voting records on Capitol Hill, is due for the toughest fight of his life when he comes up for reelection in 1950. It is estimated that a quarter of a million dollars has already been pledged by members of his own party to purge him in the primary. Needless to say Senator Morse can't get a thin dime from the party. It will take everything the liberal-labor groups in Oregon have to renominate Senator Morse.

But that is why LLPE was formed. Every man on Capitol Hill who courageously supports *human causes* instead of the *dollar causes* of selfish interests finds himself faced with bitter and well-financed opposition in each election. But labor has one advantage . . . We may not have the money, but we have the *human beings* to cast the votes. If we do our job and get all our members and friends qualified and at the polls, money doesn't mean a thing.

New Electrical Products

Television Antenna Offers Versatility

A new television antenna featuring interchangeable components adaptable to all types of receiving arrays and designed for simplicity and ease of installation has been introduced by Westinghouse.



Called the strato-vision television antenna, its basic assembly consists of a mast and crosspieces of heavy-gauge, high-strength aluminum alloy and elements of copper-coated, cadmium-plated steel. Light in weight, yet resistant to high wind velocities and heavy ice loadings, the antenna components are designed to permit the erection of a simple antenna in strong signal areas or a complex, high-gain array in low signal areas. Heights range up to 45 feet. All the same parts—such as the nuts and bolts in the assembly—are of the same size. Several types of mounting fixtures, including window-sill attachments, are available to meet the various conditions in the field.

To avoid the waste and inefficiency of "standard" kits, the components of the antenna are supplied in bulk. This makes it possible for an installation truck to carry a supply of antenna parts for several days' work in racks and bins. The installation man can thus use whatever parts are needed at each location, without having part of a kit left over and without robbing another kit to complete the installation.

The parts used can then be replaced from stock whenever the truck comes back to the service shop.

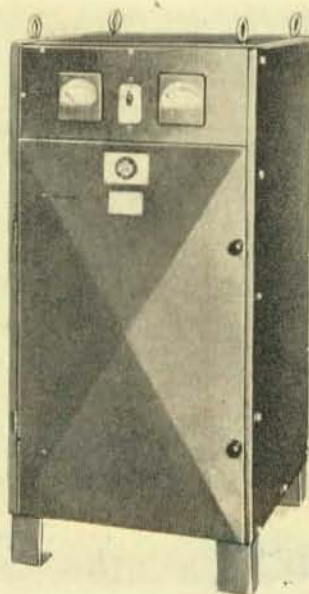
Claim Good Features For Battery Charger

A new Rectox copper oxide battery charger, particularly suited for "on-the-spot" charging of industrial truck batteries in warehouses, freight terminals, piers, docks and industrial plants, has been placed on the market.

The new battery charger features the saturable reactor control, a marked improvement in efficiency over the energy-wasting finish rate resistor. This reactor provides smooth, easily made adjustment at output by variation of inductance. The charger is easy to adjust. The use of a rheostat control, which can even be adjusted while energized, eliminates the necessity of constantly changing taps for high rate, low rate, aging and line voltage variation. The charging cycle is completely automatic after preliminary selection of the rate by the turn of a dial.

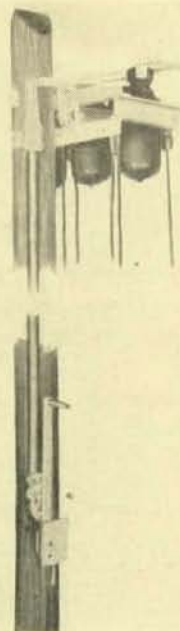
The Rectox charger can be obtained as a combination unit to charge either lead-acid or nickel-alkaline batteries. Either type of battery can be fully charged in less than eight hours. With the addition of a "plug-in" charge control panel, the simple change from a nickel-alkaline charger to a lead-acid charger can be made easily and quickly in the field. The small number of moving parts will give long life and low maintenance cost. The charger is designed for either 230 or 460 volts.

Further information may be obtained from Westinghouse dealers.



Pole-Base Switching Mechanism Announced

A new pole-base switching mechanism has been announced by General Electric. This new unit is especially designed for ground control of pole-mounted, gang-operated, G-E oil fuse cutouts of any rating, and is available for either 2-phase or 3-phase installations.



The mechanism can be used with cutout installations on poles of any height by an easy field adjustment of the vertical operating member. Metal "ON" and "OFF" nameplates are provided at the hand-operated lever which permits an operator to determine the position of the cutouts from the pole base. All the parts are protected from corrosion by a hot dip zinc finish.

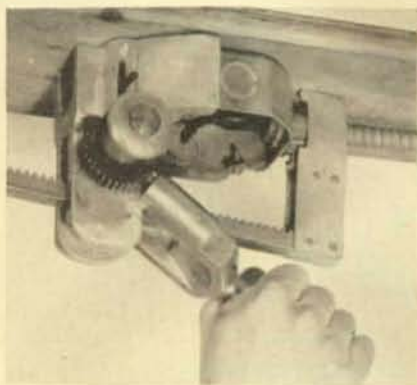
Engineers said that it permits ease of switching for primary control of sportlighting circuits, or for fused sectionalizing of lines. The hand-operated lever can be padlocked in either the off or on position to prevent tampering.

New Cable Strainer Made by Canadian

The accompanying picture shows in action a new lightweight, hand-operated machine for pulling taut BX and Romex cables, on surface work.

It is designed for the purpose of eliminating the struggle to get these

cables tight and neat looking on walls and ceilings, and saves time and labor in so doing.



It was designed by Brother Jack Kehoe, of Local 353, Toronto, Canada, and is now being distributed to local dealers everywhere.

In the meantime it may be secured direct from Brother Kehoe, or from the Condor Mfg. Co., 479 Wellington Street, W. Toronto, Canada, for the sum of \$15.

Wire Reel Is Patented By Indiana Brother

Brother Howard E. Sheeley, 1912 East Michigan Street, Michigan City, Indiana, has patented a Wire Reel to be used in pulling and stringing wire.

The reel consists of a base and horizontal shaft which supports a reel on each side of the carrying handle. Each reel will hold two coils of No. 12 or No. 14 wire or from one coil of No. 14 up to and including No. 6, by making a simple, quick adjustment of the spokes of the reel. Picture shows it loaded with two coils of No. 14 synthetic rubber-covered wire on one reel and a coil of No. 8 rubber-covered on the other.

The arms collapse allowing coils to be placed without interference and are then pulled back into their normal working position where they securely hold the coil. The loading operation takes only a matter of seconds.

No attention is necessary when in use as it allows wire to be pulled to the end of the coil without any pos-

sibility of kinking or twisting, which is so injurious to wire.

This reel is being made by Production Service Company, 538 North Third Street, East Newark, New Jersey, which is operated by Mr. Sheeley's son. Should any pensioned members of I.B.E.W. be interested in selling this reel, it is suggested that they contact Mr. Howard Sheeley of Michigan City, Indiana. Mr. Sheeley has been a member of Local No. 697, Gary, Indiana, for over 30 years and has been on the pension roll since 1940.

Determine Effect of Stray Magnetic Fields

In an investigation at the National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., of the effects of external or stray magnetic fields on portable electrical instruments a pair of matched Helmholtz coils one meter in diameter and spaced axially one-half meter apart was used to set up magnetic fields of known magnitude, direction and phase angle. A field uniform to within three per cent was thus es-



tablished in a volume large enough to accommodate the largest of the test instruments (note instrument in test position in picture above). The coils were mounted to obtain any desired azimuth and elevation.

Five-Ounce "Shirt Pocket" Radio Made

A shirt pocket radio, weighing only five and one-quarter ounces and complete with self-contained batteries, antenna and individual listening device has been announced.

Delicate, lightweight tinsel wires covered with a protective coating of Vinylite plastic connect the radio with an inconspicuous listening device that fits in the ear, and similar wires form the antenna. In the vicinity of radio stations, good reception is said to be

possible without further equipment. To bring in distant stations, the antenna is clipped to a telephone. Originally created for the hard of hearing, the tiny set holds appeal for travelers, sports fans and hospitalized persons. The unit is tuned by means of a special coil and a station selector that covers the standard broadcast band of 550 to 1500 kilocycles.

High Voltage Selenium Rectifier Cell Made

A new high-voltage selenium rectifier cell designed to permit the use of a smaller stack to achieve the same wattage output has been announced.

Rated at 18 volts d-c output, a 50 per cent increase over low-voltage cells, the new high-voltage cell can be used in rectifier stacks for installations where space is limited and where the stack will not be required to operate continuously 24 hours daily for long periods.

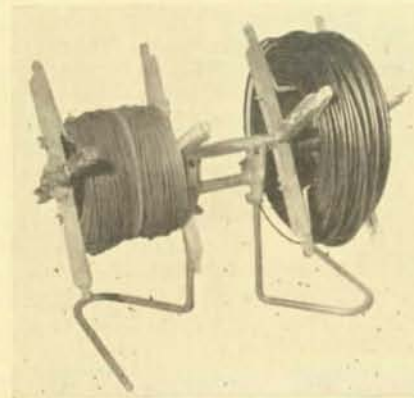
An evaporation process which provides a uniform coating of selenium on each cell assures uniform characteristics of operation in electrical equipment requiring d-c power.

New Arc Welders Are Offered in All Sizes

A new line of a-c arc welders, featuring increased welding range and stepless precision current control, has been announced by General Electric.

The new welders are available in 200-, 300-, 400- and 500-amp models for indoor manual welding; 750- and 1000-amp models for machine and submerged melt welding; and a special 200-amp model for light-duty, job-shop welding. The 300-, 400-, and 500-amp models are offered also in weather-resistant enclosures.

Dual current ranges and increased adjustment overtravel on the new machines provide low current range.



With the Ladies



Lessons From the Frogs or Tips From Toads

A LONG time ago when I was a little girl I heard two stories about frogs. I never forgot them because it seemed to me they both taught a lesson in living that contained a lot of merit.

The first frog story was one about an ugly toad—quite the ugliest frog in the world, but people came from far and wide to see it, because it had an exquisite jewel in its head and all who came to see, ignored the hideousness of the toad and admired the perfect beauty of the gem.

This certainly contains a practical philosophy for all—and particularly for we women. Why? Because it is such a good example of making the best of what you have. If you will take advantage of your best features and qualities, people will hardly notice your defects. For example, I know a very homely girl. However, she has gorgeous blonde hair which she keeps beautifully and always shows to best advantage. I have never heard anyone say, "Mabel isn't very pretty is she?" But I have heard many comments such as, "Mabel has the loveliest hair I ever saw." I know another girl who isn't pretty either but she possesses a fairly nice figure. This girl is always immaculately groomed and wears attractive clothes and the remark, "How nice Helen looks," is one passed frequently.

Everyone has some good quality. Play it up. If your eyes are beautiful (thank your lucky stars) and learn how to display them to best advantage with the artful use of makeup and the selection of colors

that will enhance their natural beauty. If you have a nice complexion (you are blessed), guard it and keep it clear and lovely. If you have nice hands, try to keep them soft and white and the nails well manicured. Take your best feature and play it up for all you are worth. Make it your precious jewel to outshine any other feature that may have a deleterious effect.

Now, I hear the moaners. What if you haven't one outstanding, lovely feature? Don't worry, girls, never was there a truer saying than "beauty is only skin deep." It doesn't matter how beautiful you are or how ugly you are, if you have charm—if you are a nice person. Cultivate a pleasant, interesting personality. This can be the brightest jewel of all, shining from your body and attracting all to you.

Fascination vs. Beauty

I know a woman who is constantly in demand at parties and social gatherings. As the world evaluates beauty, she is probably the ugliest girl I know, but she is likewise the most fascinating. She has a husband who adores her, three children who aren't pretty either but who are sweet and cute, and literally scads of friends who almost see her as a beauty because they like her so much.

So girls, shine up the "jewels" and get busy.

Now for my second frog story. This is the lowly story of two frogs who fell into a deep pail of cream and couldn't get out. They both swam and swam until almost exhausted. Then one of the frogs who saw no hope for ever getting out, just sank down in the cream and drowned. But the second frog in the story didn't give up so easily. The original version of this tale was in rhyme and one verse, the only one I can remember, put it:

"The good frog flew
Like a tug boat screw
And swore he'd not go down!"

Well the outcome of this frog story was, that the frog who wouldn't give up, finally churned the cream into a lump of butter and hopped out of the pail.

Of course the moral of this story

is obvious—it teaches us not to give up easily. It teaches us to have courage to see things to the bitter or sweet end as the case might be.



So many of us, having begun a hard task, become easily discouraged and give up half way through. Who knows the goals we might reach if we refused to acknowledge defeat, and kept on trying even when hope was low. So many of our famous research scientists have made their most important discoveries when hope and courage were at lowest ebb. So many of our popular novelists have turned out their best books after they thought they could never write again. Think how much might have been lost to the world if the majority of people had been willing to give up the struggle half way through.

This stick-to-it-iveness is a good quality to begin teaching our children at an early age. There are far-too-many people in this world who have never amounted to anything or accomplished anything worthwhile because they gave up when the going became rough or their interest waned. There are many people who could have become quite successful in life had they been willing to see tough and unpleasant jobs through.

Well enough of this philosophizing but I thought you might like to hear my frog stories and take a tip or two from them.

See you next month!



Our Auxiliaries

Two of our faithful auxiliaries from way out West, sent us news items this month:

L. U. 278, Corpus Christi, Texas Installs New Officers

The Ladies' Auxiliary to Local No. 278 held their regular meeting and installation of officers January 6, 1949. Mrs. Maxine Clanton presided and obligated the new officers for the coming year. These were: Mrs. Myrtle McMaster, president; Mrs. Alice Finnigan, vice-president; Mrs. Leona Morgan, treasurer; and Mrs. Mary Lee Petty, secretary.

Elected to serve on the Executive Board were: Mrs. Alice Hill, Mrs. Edith Truck and Mrs. Agnes Stone.

Committees selected by the president were:

1. Executive Committee: Mrs. Myrtle McClellan, Mrs. Ruth Speer, and Mrs. Lorene Michael.

2. Relief and Welfare Committee: Mrs. Thelma Banham, chairman; Mrs. Altha Mucabey, and Mrs. Margaret Holbrook.

3. Rallying and Telephone Committee: Mrs. Ruby White, chairman; Mrs. Felda Duncan, and Mrs. Agnes Stone.

4. Union Label Committee: Mrs. Maxine Clanton, chairman; Mrs. Gloria Hendricks, and Mrs. Helen Howard.

5. Civic Committee: Mrs. Polly Shaw, chairman; Mrs. Leona Morgan, Mrs. Maxine Tate, and Mrs. Gloria Hendricks.

6. Boy's City Committee: Mrs. Alice Hill.

7. Guards: Mrs. Betty Perdue and Mrs. Wanda Starke.

8. Reporter and Corresponding Secretary: Mrs. Adele Clanton.

After the meeting refreshments of chicken salad sandwiches, cheese crackers, mints and coffee was served the auxiliary by Mrs. Maxine Clanton and Mrs. Thelma Banham.

(Mrs.) ADELE CLANTON,
Reporter.

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L. U. 569, San Diego, California Studies Plastic Articles

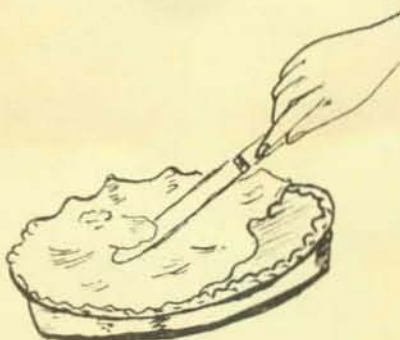
At the March night meeting of the Ladies' Auxiliary to Electricians 569, we had a very interesting demonstration of union-made plastic household articles. Mrs. Della Peterson and Mrs. Ethel Beasty served sandwiches, cookies and coffee at the social hour. The door prize was won by Mrs. Jaromesack.

Our regular monthly pot-luck luncheon was held at my home on Thursday, April 14. Mrs. Guy Adams was co-hostess. The Easter motif was featured in the table decorations and games.

We are holding quilting bees at the home of Mrs. Loraine Parkman. We painted the quilt blocks, and put the quilt together and now we are doing the quilting. Some of us are just learning the art, but we enjoy these quilting bees very much.

The regular business meeting of the auxiliary will be held Tuesday night, April 26th, at 8 P.M.

(Mrs.) JEANETTE MCCANN,
Publicity Secretary.



Can She Bake a Lemon Pie?

"Can she bake a lemon pie, Billy boy, Billy boy, can she bake a lemon pie charming Billy?" Of course the original version of this song featured cherry pie but lemon is the flavor of the month so far as we're concerned. Did you know that Lemon Meringue pie is the top favorite in the taste polls by popular feminine vote, and second only to apple with the men.

It behooves us then to get on the ball and turn out super lemon pies to please the charming Billys in all our households.

Here's how:

Lemon Meringue Pie

- 1 cup sugar
- $\frac{1}{4}$ cup cornstarch.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt
- $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups boiling water
- 2 egg yolks
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup lemon juice
- 1 tablespoon grated lemon rind
- 1 tablespoon butter
- 1 baked pastry shell
- Meringue (whites of two eggs)

Combine sugar, cornstarch and salt; add water gradually and cook over boiling water, until smooth and thickened, stirring constantly. Cover and cook 15 minutes. Beat egg yolks and pour hot mixture over them gradually, stirring constantly. Cook 5 minutes longer. Just before removing from heat, add lemon juice, rind and butter. Mix well and cool. Pour into pastry shell, and top with meringue.

Then here's another perfect lemon pie that can be made without cooking. This is the Eagle Brand condensed milk recipe, but any thickened condensed milk could be used.

- $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups (15 oz. can) Eagle Brand Sweetened Condensed Milk
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup lemon juice and the grated rind of 1 lemon
- 2 eggs separated
- 2 tablespoons sugar
- Crumb crust or baked pie shell.

Blend condensed milk, lemon juice, grated lemon rind and egg yolks. Pour into chilled crumb crust of baked pie shell. Cover with meringue.

Bake in slow oven (325 degree F.) 15 minutes or until brown. Cool.

That Important Meringue

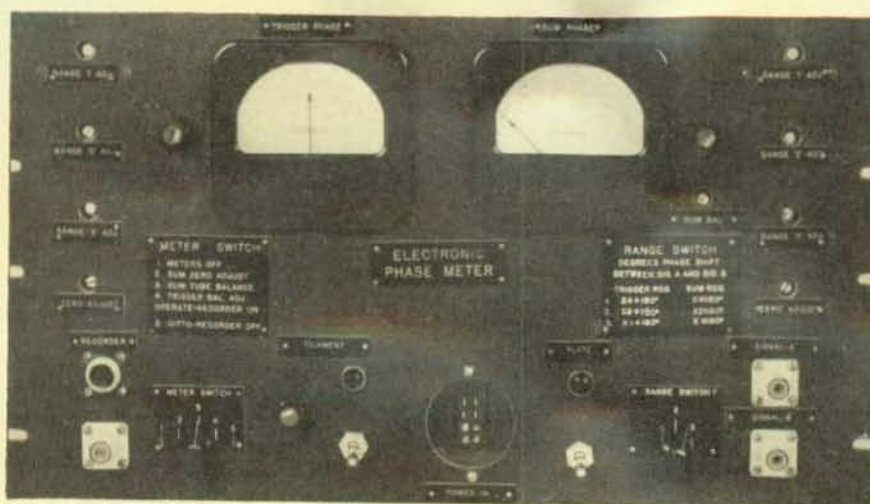
You'll notice I haven't mentioned a thing about the preparation of the meringue that covers both these luscious pies and which to most people's way of thinking is the most important step in the whole pie-making process.

The Department of Agriculture sent out a release this week on the secrets of meringue making. I give it to you here in toto.

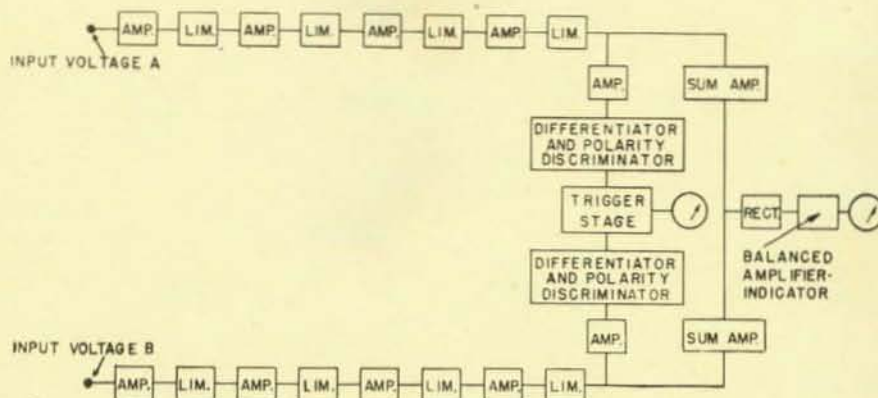
"Meringue has long been a mystery, even to experienced cooks and pie-makers. It may be soft and fluffy as a cloud when the pie goes in the oven, yet quite different when it reaches the dinner table. Familiar troubles are: shrinkage, 'weeping'—wateriness underneath, stickiness which makes cutting difficult, toughness, and 'beading'—small moist droplets over the surface.

"Recent meringue studies, reported by the New York State Experiment Station, may help cooks avoid these difficulties. Secrets of fine quality meringue revealed in these tests are: whipping egg whites and sugar to just the right stiffness; placing meringue on a hot filling; baking at 425 degrees F. for 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ minutes. (Continued, page 34)

Workers at National Bureau of Standards Make an Improved Electronic Phase Meter



Front view of the improved electronic phase meter developed at the National Bureau of Standards to measure the phase difference between two sinusoidal voltages. Below is diagram of the new electronic phase meter. Sinusoidal input voltages A and B, whose phase difference is to be measured, are first converted to square waves by passage through separate channels of cascaded amplifiers and limiters and are then applied, for comparison, to two different phase indicators identified as "sum" and "trigger."



An improved electronic phase meter having significant advantages over previous instruments of this type has been developed by E. F. Florman and A. Tait of the National Bureau of Standards in connection with studies of radio wave propagation. The new instrument, which is designed for a frequency range of 100 to 5,000 cycles per second, reads and records directly the phase angle between two sinusoidal voltages having a variation of 1 to 30 volts.

The two input voltages are first converted to square waves through two separate channels of amplifier-limiters. A direct comparison of the square waves then gives a measure of the phase difference between the original voltages. Two methods of comparing the square waves are employed. One involves their direct addition to a circuit having two tubes with a common plate resistor while in the other method the square waves are used to

produce voltage spikes which control a trigger-type phase indicating circuit.

Intensive studies of low-frequency propagation paths are now being made at the National Bureau of Standards to obtain quantitative basic information on the propagation factors which limit the ultimate attainable accuracy of any low-frequency radio navigation system. Such information should be of value in choosing a radio-navigation system for a specific purpose and, ultimately, in the choice of a practical world-wide system. In this work, differential phase changes caused by changes in the propagation medium over the paths traversed are studied by analysis of the relative phases of incoming waves received at two separate collectors. It was therefore necessary to obtain a phase meter capable of reliable results over the frequency range under investigation. However, it was found that available instruments of this type did not oper-

ate satisfactorily over the necessary ranges of voltages and frequencies and were rather unstable during extended periods of observation. The bureau therefore undertook the development of an electronic phase meter for this use.

To insure stability in the receivers, as well as in the phase measuring instrument itself, it was decided to obtain an audio-frequency beat note at each collector and to compare the phases by means of an audio-frequency phase meter. The resulting instrument has proved to be very stable over long periods, as well as sensitive and reliable over a wide range of voltages. It is thus well adapted to serve as standard test equipment in industrial laboratories. Other possible applications include use in electronic distance measuring devices in surveying; altitude determination for aircraft; navigation systems depending on phase changes; studies of distortion in telephone cables; and measurement of the phase characteristics of transmission lines, filters, and transformers.

Two Indicating Circuits

The phase meter developed at the bureau consists of the two channels of cascaded amplifiers and limiters followed by two types of phase indicating circuits. The two indicating circuits—known as the "sum" indicator and the "trigger" indicator—are based upon different principles in order to afford a direct comparison between them.

Effectively, the sum indicator functions by measuring the algebraic sum of the square waves appearing in the similar channels. This algebraic sum is proportional to the phase angle between the input voltages but is ambiguous about the 180-degree value, that is, the same dial reading is obtained for a phase difference of 170° as for a phase difference of 190°. The two square waves are each applied to the grids of separate tubes having a common plate resistor. The average current through this resistor is directly proportional to the phase angle between the square waves and is therefore proportional to the phase angle between the sinusoidal input voltages. This average value is obtained, by means of a diode rectifier and a balanced amplifier, on a milliammeter which acts as the phase indicator. The balanced amplifier circuit is arranged by means of proper shunts to give three ranges of phase-angle measurements: 180° to 135° or 225°, 180° to 90° or 270°, and 180° to 0° or 360°.

In the trigger indicator system, the square waves are first applied to the grids of amplifier tubes, and the amplified square waves are then differentiated in the plate circuits of these

(Continued on page 34)

Scientific SPARKS

Total values of coke and coal-chemical materials at producing plants in 1948 are estimated at \$850,000,000 and \$278,000,000, respectively—the highest values ever attained for coke-oven products.

Ground limestone is used as filler in many commodities. Among these are graphite, kalsomine, linoleum, paint, pigments, paper, polishing and buffing compounds, pottery, putty, rubber, sealing wax, soap, tile, and wallboard.

Although Arizona is the nation's leading producer of copper, its mines also yield silver, gold, lead, zinc, and practically all major nonmetals.

Because industrial diamonds are sensitive to radioactivity, they are now being used as counters for alpha, beta and gamma rays, replacing in some instances the Geiger-Muller counter.

Between 1923 and 1946, production of iron ore in southwestern Utah totaled more than 10,139,000 tons, the Bureau of Mines reveals.

Scientists have developed a method for purifying sand so that it can be used in the manufacture of high-quality glass.

Investigations are being conducted to devise an economical and effective way of drilling and blasting taconite—an extremely hard, low-grade iron ore which is available in large quantities in the Lake Superior region.

Substantial percentages of the rare mineral monazite have been found in the sands of Travancore, India. Monazite contains thorium—a source of atomic energy.

Hoover Dam, highest structure of its kind in the world, suffered no damage from earthquakes reported recently in that area.

Mineral wool—one of the world's most efficient insulating materials—was first produced on a commercial scale in the United States in 1897. Largest use for mineral wool at the present time is in the insulating of side walls and top floor ceilings of houses.

America's smaller coal mines—the "truck and wagon" developments—last year increased their production to 55,859,000 tons—a gain of more than 13,000,000 tons over the previous year. Although Kentucky had the greatest increase in production from this source,

West Virginia, Illinois, and Pennsylvania also reported substantial increases.

The average car in America is driven about 10,000 miles a year.

Stainless steel with a titanium alloy is used to withstand high heat such as in the exhaust of the jet engine.

A method for the direct extraction of coconut oil from the fresh coconut meat has been discovered by chemists in the Philippines.

Cornmeal is used in some abrasive hand soaps of the kinds used by shopworkers to remove grease and grime: it gives the soap a mild rubbing action for more thorough cleaning.

Fenceposts of most woods must be treated if long life is to be obtained: soaking three days in a mixture of creosote and oil is a common process, although a 5 per cent solution of pentachlorophenol is satisfactory.

When molybdenum is included in stainless steel, the corrosion resistance of the alloy is increased.

In the truck crop category, more cabbage is grown in America than any other vegetable except early potatoes.

Latakia is a dark, richly aromatic, fire-cured tobacco grown in Syria; America is its principal market and it is used in tobacco blends.

The extensive limestone deposits in which Carlsbad Caverns, N. Mex., are located were formed mainly by huge colonies of plant and animal life many millions of years ago in the seas of the Permian period.

New England's highest peak, Mount Washington in New Hampshire, has become important in aviation and clothing tests because winter temperatures may be as low as minus 45 degrees Fahrenheit and 200-miles-per-hour winds have been recorded there.

Over \$1,000,000,000 was expended for paint, varnish, and lacquer in America in 1948.

Sugarcane is really a gigantic grass: it is similar to the corn plant in height and size of stalk.

A world-wide census of agriculture is to be taken in 1950, the objective being

to summarize the total agricultural resources and production.

Modern nutritionists, like grandmothers, believe spring greens to be good spring tonics, and advocate the use of wild greens as well as cultivated varieties.

When eggs are packed by experts they are positioned with the big end up because the large end of an egg normally contains the air cell which, if on top as the egg stands, does not scatter to loosen the egg's membrane.

Thirty-nine American states now have tobacco taxes for state support.

The acreage sown to wheat, rye, and barley last fall in the Soviet Union is reported to be 6,000,000 greater than the 1947 fall planting.

Approximately half the lumber now produced in the United States comes from the South.

The best carrots for the table have a deep orange color and tender flesh, and are free from a conspicuous green core.

Ski clubs have become numerous in America; it is estimated that over 2,000,000 people now are devotees of this winter sport.

Rice hulls, formerly a waste product, are now being used to obtain furfural and acetone, and for many physical uses extending from wallboard to an ingredient in grime-removing soaps.

Alaska gets mail from continental United States by ship, airplane, and truck; diesel trucks haul some 11 tons of mail a week over the Alaska Highway, built during the war to provide an inland route to this American territory.

Spring fever, or spring weariness, is now thought to come from a shortage of vitamin C.

Color-blindness is not necessarily a handicap to safety in automobile driving because most drivers can distinguish between red and green lights.

American bison and elk taken to Alaska 20 years ago have produced thriving herds; the original herd of 23 bison has grown to 325 animals, and instead of 8 elk there are now 211.

Not all cedar fence posts are satisfactory, in spite of common belief; they should have well-developed heartwood, the dark brown center part, because the surrounding whitish sapwood rots easily.

Cigarette paper, made from fruit orchard trimmings, may some day replace the present paper which is made from flax straw; tests indicate that the fruit tree paper gives a milder smoke because it gives off less acid and aldehyde.

There are 6,324 airports in the United States, of which 403 are military.

It was not until after the historic Boston Tea Party that coffee began to be popular in America.

History in the Making

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, who has been called by one biographer "the first civilized American," was about 40 years old when he first became interested in the subject of electricity. He was 46 years old when he sent aloft a kite in Philadelphia for his experiment that has earned a secure niche in most American history books. June 15 this year is the 197th anniversary of the famous event.

Franklin's interest in electricity was stimulated when a friend in London sent him an electrical tube, a crude device for the production of electricity by friction. Acknowledging receipt of the tube, Franklin wrote:

"For my own part, I never was before engaged in any study that so totally engrossed my attention and my time as this has lately done, for, what with making experiments when I can be alone, and repeating them to my friends and acquaintances, who, from the novelty of the thing, come continually in crowds to see them, I have, during some months past, had little leisure for anything else."

Before making his experiment with the kite, Franklin had long pondered the question of "whether the clouds that contain lightning are electrified or not."

Exact data on Franklin's experi-

ment with drawing electricity from the sky is lacking. He had hoped to make his experiment on a tower, or steeple, but in 1752 no such structure was available in Philadelphia. An early biography of Franklin, published in London in 1806, gives this account of the historic day:

How the Day Went

"While Franklin was waiting for the erection of a spire, it occurred to him that he might have more ready access to the region of clouds by means of a common kite. He prepared one by fastening two cross-sticks to a silk handkerchief, which would not suffer so much from the rain as paper. To the upright stick was affixed an iron point. The string was, as usual, of hemp, except the lower end, which was silk. Where the hempen string terminated, a key was fastened. With this apparatus, on the appearance of a thunder-gust approaching, he went out into the common accompanied by his son, to whom alone he communicated his intentions, well knowing the ridicule which, too generally for the interest of science, awaits unsuccessful experiments in philosophy. He placed himself under a shed to avoid the rain. His kite was raised. A thunder cloud passed over it. No sign of electricity appeared. He almost despaired of success, when suddenly he observed the loose fibres of his string move toward an erect position. He now presented his knuckle to the key and received a strong spark. Repeated sparks were drawn from the key, the phial was charged, and all the experiments made which are usually performed with electricity."

Franklin, in a letter dated more than a year after the experiment, wrote: "... The kite is to be raised

when a thunder gust appears to be coming on, and the person who holds the string must stand within a door or window, or under some cover, so that the silk ribbon may not be wet. . . . And when the rain has wet the kite and twine, so that it can conduct the electric fire freely, you will find it stream out plentifully from the key on the approach of your knuckle . . . thereby the sameness of the electric matter with that of lightning (is) completely demonstrated."

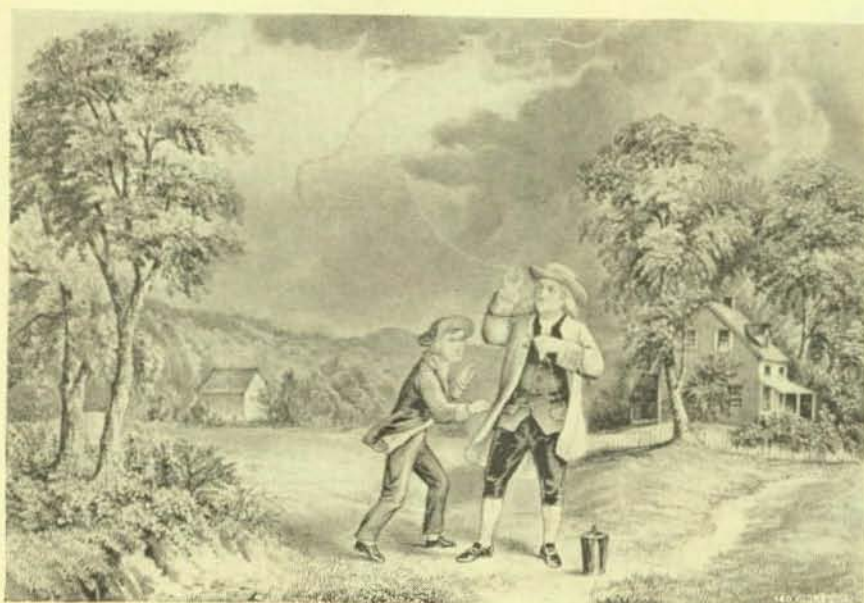
The section of Philadelphia over which Franklin flew his kite is not known with certainty, but the researchers have concluded it probably was in the vicinity of Eighteenth and Spring Garden Streets.

Franklin's amazing versatility (he was printer, philosopher, patriot, inventor, statesman, and man-of-affairs) has always inspired wonder as to how he found time to give to all these pursuits. Franklin had immense respect for time, and he always used it judiciously. In "Poor Richard's Almanac" he wrote: "But dost thou love life? Then do not squander time; for that is the stuff life is made of." People, he added, spent too much time in bed.

Gives Five Steps For Improving Law

Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin, appearing before a Senate subcommittee last month in support of amendments to the Federal Wage and Hour Law of 1938, declared the law as it stands is as obsolete as a 1938 model airplane or tank. His five recommended steps for improving the law:

1. Raise the minimum wage to 75 cents an hour and provide for industry-committee procedure to set higher rates wherever possible—up to a dollar an hour.
2. Extend the act's coverage to "activities affecting interstate commerce" and at the same time straighten out and clarify along fair lines the many exemptions now in the act.
3. Strengthen the child-labor provisions.
4. Define the term "regular rate" of pay so as to eliminate so-called "overtime-on-overtime" problems such as those recently raised in the long-shore industry.
5. Improve administration of the act by (a) centralizing the administrative functions of the Secretary of Labor, (b) granting the Secretary rule-making authority under the act, and (c) authorizing the Department of Labor to supervise back wage payments and to sue in behalf of employees in case of default.



Currier & Ives, from Culver Service

Franklin's experiment, June 15, 1752.

Installing Louvered Ceilings in a Chicago Clothing Store



Above type of illumination is becoming increasingly popular in the Chicago area, according to James B. Quinlan, business representative of L. U. 134. Shown here, at Bond Clothing Store, are, from left: Brothers J. Demetropolis, Maynard Mitchell, J. Hitchcock. Witnessing the work are Ray Meehan of the electrical contracting firm, and Thomas J. Murray, business representative of L. U. 134. Contractor was Fischbach, Moore and Morrissey.

Louvered Ceilings Grow in Popularity

The installation of louvered ceilings in the Bond Clothing Store, Chicago, recently was completed by members of Local Union 134 for Fischbach, Moore and Morrissey, electrical contractors.

On this job, an extensive system of Cold Cathode lighting was installed and recessed into the ceiling in such a manner as to require an especially designed light louver to properly diffuse the light. The tubes were installed in recessed openings which were either circular, square or irregular sweeps and the standard lighting louvers, or "egg crate ceilings," as they are sometimes called, cannot be adapted to fit the job.

There are many types of louverall ceilings and luminous louver systems. However, for all intents and purposes they are electric light fixtures including supports, suspension rods, couplings, louver sections, etc.

This type of illumination has every indication of becoming very popular and will mean many man hours of work for our members.



Brother George Coleman fits a section into place.

Norway Builds Power Stations Underground

A release from the Norwegian Information Service in this country states that Norway presently is building a number of hydroelectric power stations underground. When these are completed in another three or four years, the country will have an under-

ground generating capacity of 1,200,000 HP. Fully developed, these plants will produce 2,200,000 HP, which corresponds to 60 per cent of all the waterpower presently exploited in Norway. Unlike power stations, the dams which hold the water for the turbines cannot be completely defended against military attack, a Norwegian official states.

Atomic Power Plants of Future Probably Will Create More Fuel Than They Consume



Viewing the exhibit of the Atomic Energy Commission in Grand Central Palace, New York City

FUTURE atomic power plants may solve the age-old problem of eating one's cake and having it.

This was demonstrated in an exhibit which the Atomic Energy Commission financed for "Man and the Atom," a section of New York's Golden Jubilee Exposition in Grand Central Palace. Visitors were told how atomic plants probably will be able to create more nuclear fuel than they use while they are generating power.

The atomic reactor, or "pile," yields heat energy as nuclei of atoms of uranium 235 are split, and at the same time nuclei of uranium 238, the more common kind, are transmuted to plutonium. The latter element is also capable of the energy-yielding process of fission, and can be used as a nuclear fuel itself. However, the process does not continue indefinitely, for a reactor using only plutonium would not turn out additional fissionable material. More uranium must be added.

Methods of using nuclear fuel most efficiently, so that the maximum yield both of power and new fuel may be obtained, are now engaging the attention of scientists at the Knolls Atomic Power Laboratory at Schenectady.

On a series of panels 50 feet long, the exhibit showed by means of flashing lights the flow of materials all the way from the uranium mine to the distribution of electrical energy from generators, driven by steam made by heat from a nuclear reactor.

Found naturally in the minerals pitchblende and carnotite, the supply of uranium comes from deposits in the Belgian Congo, Northern Canada and the Western United States. In great refineries the ore is processed to get the pure metal, which is

one and a half times as heavy as lead. It is then kept in stockpiles from which it is withdrawn as needed.

At the Atomic Energy Commission's Hanford Works, near Richland, Wash., the uranium is formed into cylindrical "slugs" which are placed in the huge assemblies called reactors. Such uranium consists of two principal kinds, or "isotopes." There are 139 parts of the heavier component (U 238, which has a mass of 238 units) to one part of the lighter isotope, known as U 235. The latter undergoes fission in the reactor in a controlled chain reaction. At the same time some of the U 238 atoms are transmuted to plutonium. This is separated chemically in great canyon-like plants. From these separation plants comes a stockpile of fissionable material.

The processes up to this point are all in actual operation, while the remaining ones, as shown in the exhibit, are now the subject of planning and research.

Heart of the future installation will be the "Power and Breeder Reactor." Here occurs the controlled chain reaction in which fissionable material undergoes fission. In this process are produced a supply of the nuclear particles called neutrons. These keep the reaction going, but a large number are left over. They work on natural uranium placed in the reactor. Thus, as at Hanford, some of the U 238 atoms will be transmuted to plutonium.

For power production, a fluid will be pumped into the reactor to be heated. Then it will pass to a heat exchanger. It gives up its heat to generate steam, which will then be used to operate turbine-generators, which produce electricity.

Proposed Increases In Social Security

Following is a summary of the higher benefit levels as proposed for the Social Security System under H. R. 2893, which has the backing of the American Federation of Labor.

Monthly benefits would be raised to take account of the increase in wage scales and living costs, through changes in the benefit formula and in the wage base used in the computation. The average monthly wage would be based on the five consecutive years of highest earnings and would therefore reflect earnings in a worker's most productive years. Earnings up to \$4,800 a year (now only \$3,000) would be counted.

Under the new formula, the basic benefit amounts to 50 per cent of the first \$75 of the average wage (instead of 40 per cent of the first \$50) plus 15 per cent of the remainder up to a total credited amount of \$400 (instead of 10 per cent up to a total of \$250). To this basic amount are applied factors which differentiate between workers with steady coverage and those who qualify on the basis of in-and-out coverage, and which produce higher benefits for long-term contributors.

The minimum primary benefit for an individual is raised from \$10 to \$25 and the dollar maximum is increased from \$85 to \$150. The bill would also increase the proportion of the primary benefit which is payable to survivor children and to the aged parents of a deceased worker, and would remove the maximum which now holds family benefits to not more than twice the primary benefit.

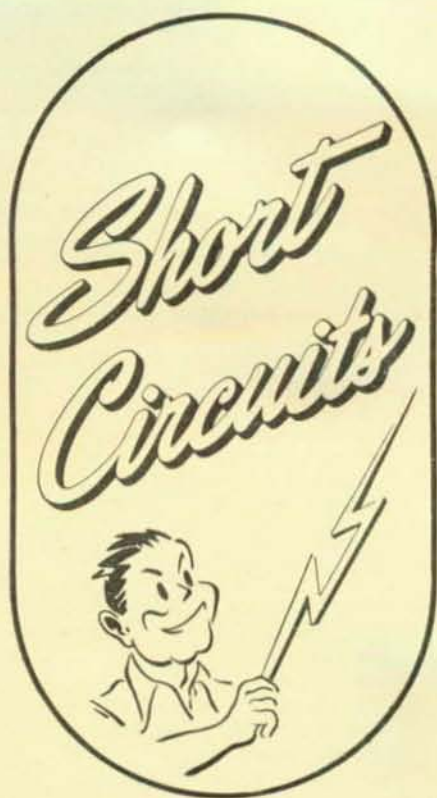
The amount which a beneficiary may earn in a month and still draw benefits is raised from \$14.99 to \$50.

Benefits for persons already on the rolls would be raised to a level which reflects these liberalizations and takes account of the upward trend of wages since the enactment of the original program.

80% of Apprentices Are Vets, Patterson Says

Four out of five of all apprentices employed throughout the country are war veterans, according to William F. Patterson, Director of the Bureau of Apprenticeship. Addressing an American Legion group in Washington, D. C., recently, he declared there are more than 233,000 registered apprentices in the skilled trades.

"While no statistics on the exact number of disabled veterans in apprenticeship are available, a good example is the electrical industry in Baltimore," he said. "Out of 274 electrician apprentices in that city, 30 are partially disabled former servicemen."



"Taft and Hartley"

(With apologies to "Yankee Doodle")

Taft and Hartley went to town,
Appeared before the Congress,
Passed an anti-labor law
That put a halt to progress.

Chorus:

Union labor, keep it up!
Union labor, dandy;
Mind the authors of this act
And with your votes be handy.

Sponsored by the NAM.
This act is like a sabre;
Held o'er the heads of working men
It dooms them to slave labor.

Supported by Republicans,
Over Truman's veto,
They say the act is labor's friend
But its laws are incognito.

The Democrats are now in power,
The peoples' strength to wield,
The first thing that they hope to do
Is have the act repealed.

Now Hartley thought he should
retire,
He's left the Congress Hall,
By looking ahead he clearly read
The writing on the wall.

Let's hope that Taft has saved his
dough,
We trust that he's been thrifty,
For we all know he'll be unem-
ployed
In Nineteen hundred fifty.

Chorus:

Union labor, keep it up!
Union labor, dandy;
Mind the authors of this act
And with your votes be handy.

GEORGE LYNCH, P. S.
L. U. No. 40.

No Work Today

They say that I'm a shirker
Should become a soda jerker
Or anything else but a B. A.
They think that I'm not trying
Or perhaps that I am lying
When I tell them that there is
"no work today."

With sixty members loafin'
They should know I'm not a jokin'
And I'd really like to find them all
a spot.

But jobs are scarce as hen's teeth
And no work will people bequeath
A big job now would really help a
lot.

Now though some folks may not
savor it

I simply won't play to a favorite
And give the work to only a choice
few.

Though friendships too, may suffer
And I may get the name of duffer
Each man must wait his turn to
get his due.

So pray you wire jerkers
You honest and hard workers
That a big boom soon will come
our way.

May it embrace work for all
So I can fill up every call
And the boys again will all bring
home full pay.

WALT GALLANT, B. M.,
L. U. No. 191.

The Lineman

The Lineman is a bold bad man,
With large and calloused hands,
Harsh tobacco and powerful rum
Make him a regular son of a gun.

Like a bird perched on a pole so high,
He calmly watches the clouds roll by.
From dizzy heights he swings with ease
Just like the man on the flying trapeze.
He labors through wintry blasts and
summer showers

With a hip-hip hurray! for dear old
City Light and Power.

HERMAN DEROLPH,
L. U. No. 39.

Long Circuit

A little trouble
I had to clear,
Her favorite program
Was on the air.

Explaining why I
Must cut off the juice,
I pulled the main
And backed out a fuse.

Under my breath
I kept saying,
"Why does the darn thing
Keep on playing?"

Around the house I went
Just like a nut,
In preparation
The wires to cut.

It dawned on me then,
I won't forget,
That darn thing
Was a battery set.

EARL ROBINSON,
L. U. No. 116.

Truism

He who is on the road to roam
Says the kitchen's the heart of home.

ERNIE BRANT,
L. U. No. 136.



"Do you fix EVERYTHING electrical?"

Radio Station on Isle of Maui Provides Technical Services to the Pacific Area

Radio station WWVH, recently established by the National Bureau of Standards on the island of Maui, Territory of Hawaii, is now broadcasting, on an experimental basis, continuous time and frequency standards on 5, 10, and 15 megacycles. Station WWVH extends to the Pacific area four useful technical services: standard radio frequencies, time announcements, standard time intervals, and standard musical pitch. Omnidirectional antennas radiate approximately 400 watts of power on each carrier frequency.

On Three Frequencies

The program of broadcasts of WWVH, on its three frequencies, is essentially the same as that of station WWV, operated by the Bureau at Beltsville, Md., which transmits on frequencies of 2.5, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, and 35 Mc. It is expected that this experimental program will determine whether station WWVH may be usefully received at many locations not served by station WWV, and whether simultaneous reception of WWV and WWVH in some localities will or will not interfere with ordinary use of the standard frequencies and time signals.

Reception reports and experimental data on the operation of WWVH will further the study of proposals for increasing the service area of



A staff member at station WWVH is shown checking voltages in the radio-frequency unit of the 5-Mc transmitter as part of a routine preventative maintenance program. The 10-Mc and 15-Mc transmitter units appear at right.

standard frequency broadcasts. An international group sponsored by the International Telecommunications Union is now actively considering this problem. The ultimate aim is to provide continuous world-wide coverage by means of several suitably located

stations, all operating on the same frequencies. This must be achieved without mutual interference or degradation of the widely used services from WWV and without limiting the usefulness of the standards by setting up a complicated schedule of operation for the various stations.

During the continuous operation of WWVH on 5, 10, and 15 Mc, accurate time signals in the form of audio-frequency pulses (0.005 second duration) are transmitted on each carrier frequency at intervals of precisely one second; on the 59th second of each minute the pulse is omitted. Standard musical pitch is provided by modulating each carrier at a standard audio-frequency of 440 cycles per second (A above middle C). The audio frequency, starting precisely at the beginning of each hour, is broadcast for four minutes and interrupted for one minute; this sequence is repeated throughout the hour. Greenwich Mean Time is given in International Morse Code every five minutes; time announcements refer to the time when the audio tone returns. The station call letters WWVH follow each time announcement.

Reports Invited

The entire broadcast (modulation and carrier) is interrupted for periods of approximately four minutes immediately after each hour and half hour.

The radio and audio frequencies and time intervals of one minute or longer broadcast by WWVH are accurate to one part in fifty million or better. Time signals are precisely adjusted with U. S. Naval Observatory time so that they accurately mark the hours and shorter intervals. Seconds pulses from WWVH are synchronized to within 0.001 second with those sent out by WWV.

The Bureau invites reports on reception of station WWVH, particularly with reference to

- (1) areas now served by WWVH but not served by WWV,
- (2) interference experienced by users of station WWV,
- (3) beat frequency observed during simultaneous reception of WWV and WWVH,
- (4) uncertainties experienced in adjusting precision local standards with reference to frequencies or seconds pulses during simultaneous reception,
- (5) quality of tone modulation during simultaneous reception,
- (6) special applications requiring simultaneous reception from two or more standard frequency stations,
- (7) methods of operation to give more useful service.

Correspondence should be addressed to the Central Radio Propagation Laboratory, National Bureau of Standards, Washington 25, D. C.



Looking north on the island of Maui, Territory of Hawaii, toward the National Bureau of Standards radio field station. The main building at the left houses the WWVH frequency control and transmitting equipment. The three masts with dual crossarms, at right center, support a pair of vertical rhombic antennas used in ionosphere sounding; transmitting and recording apparatus for ionospheric propagation measurements occupies the low building nearby. A beam antenna for the amateur radio installation operated by WWVH personnel in their spare time is mounted on the elevated structure at center.

How About "Dear" Season?

Asked to name the four seasons, a little Virginia girl in grammar school wrote: "Squerl, rabbit, ground hog and pold cat seasons."

It Isn't Too Easy

Jim: "You know, politicians aren't so simple."

Bill: "Why not?"

Jim: "You try standing on a fence and keeping both ears to the ground."

Even

A lady was training her Chinese servant to answer the door bell. She went outside, rang the bell and the servant answered the door.

The next day she was worried by a continual ringing of the bell. At last when no one answered the door, she opened it herself and found her servant on the step.

"Whatever are you doing, Li?" she asked.

"Yesterday you foolee me, now I foolee you," was the reply.

Smart Cop

A stranger brought to the police station for speeding, when asked his name replied that it was Smith.

"Give me your real name," he was ordered.

"Well," said the stranger, "put me down as William Shakespeare."

"That's better," the officer told him. "You can't bluff me with the Smith stuff."

Took Advantage

Wife (in argument): "Anyhow, you borrowed \$100 from father the night you proposed."

Husband: "Well, he looked so pleased when I asked him for you that I simply couldn't resist it."

No Worry to Him

The vacuum-cleaner salesman who had an appointment, found the housewife unable to keep it. He suggested the following day.

"That's my busy day," she said. "If you call then you will find me in a whirligig."

"That won't worry me, madame," he said. "My last customer was in a kimono."

Scab Painter?

"How much will you charge to paint my shed," the house owner asked the painter.

"Eighteen dollars a day," was the reply.

"Why, I wouldn't pay Michaelangelo that price," protested the man.

"Well," the painter replied, "if he offered to do the job for any less, he's not a union man."

Little Things

"It's the little things that keep people awake at night," says a doctor.

Especially those aged one day to 18 months.

Well Told

"So Fred has given up smoking?"

"Yes. On the advice of his doctor, at the request of his wife, and by command of his mother-in-law."

Wired for SOUND

Just Too Much

In the early hours of the morning, the Duchess strode haughtily across the pavement from the London hotel where a charity dance had been held, and was getting into her car when a beggar accosted her.

"Spare a copper, lady, for charity, I'm starving."

The Duchess turned on him sharply. "What ingratitude!" she exclaimed. "Don't you know I've been dancing for you all night."

The Retort Direct

A well-known film star, having just completed the ceremony of opening a bazaar, was talking vivaciously to an engrossed circle of reporters when a kid pushed his way through them with an autograph book in his hand.

"Sorry," snapped the star. "I can't sign my name just yet."

"Oh, never mind," said the lad. "If you can't write, put a cross."

All Even

"Mary," said her mother reprovingly, "every time you are naughty, I get another grey hair."

"Gee, Mom, you must have been a terror when you were young—just look at Grandma!"

Correct

"Why do they call it a dental parlor?"

"Parlor is another name for drawing-room."

From Somewhere

Two sailors went into a boxing arena where \$50 was being offered to anyone standing up to the professional pug for three rounds.

One of the sailors volunteered to enter, with his companion as his second. At the end of two rounds the sailor was badly bruised and bleeding and very disinclined to continue the bout.

"Don't be silly," said his pal. "He hasn't laid a finger on you yet."

"Well, watch the referee then," the bruised battler said gloomily, "because I'm getting it from someone."

He Knew Her

The young wife greeted her husband affectionately when he returned from the office.

"Poor darling!" she said. "You must be tired and hungry. Would you like some nice soup, followed by nice tender chops with golden-brown potatoes and green peas, and then mushrooms on toast?"

"No, darling," her husband answered firmly; "let's save the money and eat at home."

No Encore

Oscar Hammerstein was approached one day by a ragged beaten-down man who wanted to make a deal. Said he: "I will do an act on your stage that will be the talk of the world. You can advertise it in advance and you can charge a hundred dollars a ticket. Here is my proposition: if you'll put \$50,000 in escrow for my wife, I'll go on your stage, and in full view of your audience, I'll commit suicide."

"Marvelous," answered Hammerstein, "but what will you do for an encore?"



"It's my button-pushing finger—now we'll all starve."

Fifty-Year Pins Are Well Received

Recently the International Office sent out the first of the new 50-year pins and citations which were created for a little symbol of the honor and respect with which the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers holds its longtime members.

Below are two very fine letters which have been received and which we are publishing here so all may read and rejoice in the spirit of unionism manifested by these tried and true members of our Brotherhood.

And Brothers, we say to you, it is not you who should be grateful to us, your International Officers and the other members of our Brotherhood, but we who should be grateful to you, for it is you and members like you, who have built this great organization and we are truly mindful and appreciative of your years of loyalty and service.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER:

Received 50-year pin and citation, February 28. I don't know how to express my thanks and pleasure to you and members of the International Office. Now that we have two pins, I will always be wearing one, and am very proud to be able to do so. And my citation will always be in plain sight in my home, as is the picture of V. P. Harbak, Brother Tyler Gale and myself, presented to us by Local 595. Now we can always look back with pleasure on the 50 years in the I. B. E. W.

All this makes us feel very good and happy about the past, and thank you, Scott Milne, and all the members of the International Office.

Sincerely yours,

FREDERICK L. KNUDSEN.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER:

Having received the most wonderful gift, the 50-year button, citation letter and plaque, I wish to express my sincere appreciation of the same. I cannot express in words how I really feel about the matter. All I can say is thanks beyond the words of expression to you, Brother Tracy, and all the officers and members of our Brotherhood.

I am quite sure you all will understand my crude manner of thanks for the honor bestowed upon all the old Brothers and myself.

Yours truly,

HARVEY T. ROBINSON.

Cheyenne Linemen Have Hot Time During Storm

A belated report from Local Union 1489, Cheyenne, Wyo., shows that linemen there had a rugged time during the storms that lashed the state

and other parts of the Far West early in February.

During one 48-hour storm, when one-foot visibility prevailed, over 250 trouble calls were handled. The linemen were reached by the company at their homes and asked to handle the calls they could reach on foot. All employees were forced to stay at their places of work until the storm cleared.

When the storm cleared, one 60-mile line remained out of service, and since all roads were closed, the company sent out a plane which patrolled the line at conductor height. In locating the trouble spot, the plane returned and the company dispatched a lineman on snowshoes to replace a fuse.

Decision Affecting Federal Workers

The following synopsis of a decision rendered by the Comptroller General of the United States, may prove of interest to our Government employees:

B-79027 Compensation—Discharges, Suspensions, Etc.—Act of June 10, 1948.

Under the provisions of section 6(b) of the act of August 24, 1912, as added by the act of June 10, 1948, authorizing the payment of compensation for periods during which employees were erroneously removed or suspended without pay from the service, only an employee who was removed or suspended after June 10, 1948, the effective date of the statute, and who otherwise meets the conditions prescribed by said section 6(b) is entitled to compensation for the period of such removal or suspension for which no compensation was received.

A demotion or reduction in grade or compensation may not be regarded as a removal or a suspension without pay from the service within the purview of section 6 of the act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the act of June 10, 1948, so as to entitle an employee who had been improperly demoted or reduced to the benefits of the "back pay" provisions of section 6(b) of said act upon compliance with the conditions prescribed therein.

The dismissal of an employee because of his failure to attain the proper degree of efficiency as provided in section 9 of the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and the Civil Service Regulations issued pursuant thereto, is a removal for cause to promote the efficiency of the service within the contemplation of section 6 of the act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the act of June 10, 1948, and, therefore, employees so dismissed may be regarded as entitled to the benefits of the "back pay" provisions.

Georgia High School Gets Wiring Job

The Norcross (Georgia) High School has one of the best illuminated buildings in the state, thanks to efforts of Local Union 613 and the Lions Club.

When some of the Lions went to the building recently it was found that the wiring in the building was dangerous. O. B. Crenshaw, Lions' Tail Twister, and press secretary of Local 613, with the assistance of E. F. Wise, a union Brother and Atlanta electrical inspector, found a number of glaring faults, threatening the safety of the pupils, and got busy.

On a tip from Roland Mills, Lion John Sutter obtained 60 80-watt fluorescent fixtures (more than a ton of them) from Richard H. Rich from a surplus in Rich's warehouse. Lem Hightower, general foreman on a big apartment project, was able to procure more than half of the needed roughing in material. The remainder was donated by Norcross merchants and the Parent-Teachers Association.

Brother Crenshaw got the local to approve the project and provide the labor. Business Manager E. W. Collier attended a Lions meeting and promised that the job would be done. Union President H. M. Carver and Assistant Business Manager Bob Shadix came to Norcross with the following electricians:

R. F. Burch, H. O. Booth, Johnnie F. Burch, J. R. Leach, Jr., W. C. Turner, Jr., George Flack, J. A. Rodgers, Bill Burnos, James F. Polk, W. E. Sanders, F. F. Wise, Jr., L. C. Waters, and Jack Stevens. E. F. Wise, Sr., served in the capacity of inspector as a protection to the local union.

The group worked a full day. Eleven returned after church hours Sunday and worked until 9 p. m. to finish.

Campaign Is Launched To Electrify Kitchens

The Edison Electrical Institute has launched a large-scale advertising and promotional campaign to persuade all consumers to completely electrify their kitchens with the objective of increasing electric power utility revenue by \$2,333,000,000 annually. The institute also hopes the campaign will eventually open up a vast untapped retail electrical appliance market estimated at \$35,000,000,000 annually. Local light and power companies will carry out the campaign with advertising materials prepared in New York.

Electrical kitchen appliances to be promoted in the program include refrigerators, washers and other home laundry equipment.

Witnessing Registrations for Fifth Annual Bowling Tourney



This photo, received just before the JOURNAL went to press, shows scene at registration desk prior to start of the IBEW Fifth Annual Bowling Tournament, held in Chicago April 30—May 1. Seated at table, handling registrations, are Elaine Warren and Joy Pope. Looking on, from left, are James S. Quinlan, L. U. 134; Charles M. Paulsen, chairman of the IBEW International Executive Council; J. Scott Milne, International Secretary; Thomas J. Murray, business representative, L. U. 134. Look for next month's issue of the JOURNAL for a comprehensive story and additional pictures of the bowling tournament. Early reports indicate it was a huge success.

Use Phony Receipts In Securing Work

The following letter from L.U. 26, Washington, D. C., has come to our attention and we print it here as a warning to our local unions to be on guard against this kind of under-hand dealing.

Mr. Scott Milne,
International Secretary
International Brotherhood of
Electrical Workers
Washington 5, D. C.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER:

Recently a Mr. C. F. Beasley registered with Local Union No. 26 for work in our jurisdiction, showing a paid-up receipt in Local Union No. 508 and was sent out to work on a permit. After a couple of weeks on the job he aroused the suspicions of the steward who again checked his receipt from his home local, after which he requested this office to check his standing. This we did with the following results:

Mr. C. F. Beasley was initiated in Local Union No. 508 August 26th, 1943 and paid through December 1945 and was assigned Card No. 902985. Was reinstated in Local Union 508 on October 10th, 1946 and paid through December 1946, at this time he was assigned Card No. 966243.

Fortified with this information, Beasley was summoned before our Executive Board for questioning. He produced a yellow receipt No. 993564 dated January 1st, 1949 showing dues paid January to June 1949 inclusive, on which his name and original Card No. 902985 appeared. This receipt was signed by G. Carter, financial secretary. In addition he produced a printed card bearing the IBEW seal and signed by W. L. Ferrell, financial secretary. This card certified that C. F. Beasley, Card No. A902985 was a member in good standing in Local Union No. 508, but carried no provision for any date on it.

Beasley claimed to have paid his dues through a friend in Local Union No. 508 who personally mailed his receipts to him, for the past two or three years, during which time he was away from home, traveling about the country.

A close examination of his yellow receipt disclosed it to be one in use prior to the San Francisco Convention and the old I. O. dues and assessment rates on it. Evidence of alteration was also apparent, so his permit was revoked.

Investigating further in this connection we requested I.O. standing of four other supposed members of Local Union No. 508 working here and with whom Beasley seemed to be very friendly, with the following results:

a. EUTICE ARTHUR WATERS,

Card No. 788921, initiated June 8th, 1942 in Local Union No. 508, paid last for March, 1944.

b. LUMIE ARTHUR WATERS, Card No. 788915 initiated April 24th, 1942 in Local Union No. 508 paid last for September, 1943.

c. JAMES T. DeLOACH, Card No. 788927, Local Union No. 508, Social Security No. 257-14-0067. I.O. could find no record of this man, but did have a record as follows:

d. JAMES LLOYD DeLOACH, Card No. 713703 initiated July 22nd, 1937 in Local Union No. 508, last paid for October, 1937.

e. W. W. DeLOACH, Card No. 778365, Local Union No. 508, who has transferred to Local Union No. 1208 and who is in good standing.

These men suddenly disappeared before we could summon them to appear before the Executive Board.

From the above it is quite apparent that this group, except W. W. DeLoach, is travelling about the country with phony receipts, claiming to be I.B.E.W. members in good standing and I might add, that these altered receipts are cleverly enough done so as not to be detected by a mere cursory examination.

JOSEPH I. CREAGER
Asst. Business Manager
L.U. No. 26

Brother Writes I. O. On Receiving Check

Here is a very fine letter we received recently from a Brother just admitted to pension. We thought all our members would enjoy seeing it.

3701 Wesley Avenue,
Berwyn, Ill.

Mr. J. Scott Milne, I. S.,
1200 Fifteenth Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER:

I have received my first pension check, identification card and above all a wonderful certificate classing me as a loyal and faithful member. I was deeply moved, and so elated that my expression is beyond words.

The reason for all this is that back in the depression days when our working conditions were very bad, many of our members would have lost their good standing if it had not been for the foresight of our officers in Local 134.

It was then we were assessed (and later reimbursed) a part of our wages to keep the less fortunate in good standing. At that time many like myself thought the sacrifice was too great as all our immediate families needed some support. Never did I reason that by that very action I would make a worthy Brother happy. The realization came to me today.

I wish to thank the officers of Local 134 who had foreseen this very future, and you Brother Milne, and also all those that labor for the benefit of our great organization. Thanks a million and the best of luck.

Yours respectfully,
VICTOR E. HUBKA

All States Now Provide Workmen's Compensation

Every state in the Union now has a workmen's compensation law. Mississippi, by passing legislation in 1948, was the last to join the parade.

Existing workmen's compensation laws were amended in six states during the year. The child-labor laws of Kentucky and Virginia were revised and standards for the employment of children were raised.

Other laws included a disability compensation act in New Jersey and changes in the industrial home-work statute in Rhode Island. Although introduced in several states, no legislation restricting activities of trade unions was enacted. The Louisiana Legislature repealed a 1946 law of the regulatory type, and passed a law providing for mediation of labor disputes. A new act prohibits transportation of strikebreakers into that state.

Modern Guillotine Cuts Up Aircraft



A modern electrically-operated "guillotine" to cut up obsolete and wrecked Naval planes has been built by engineers of the Public Works Department, Naval Air Station, Norfolk, Va. Use of the guillotine hastens the process by which the salvaged sections are reduced to aluminum ingots. Formerly the planes were cut up by torch. It took a man working a full day to cut up one hull.

Blade of the instrument, weighing 6,100 pounds, has a terminal velocity of 26 miles an hour. Its impact on the fuselage is the same as that of an ordinary passenger car crashing into a solid concrete wall at 40 miles an hour.

Over a three-year operation period, the scrap yard's record daily high has been the production of 21,675 pounds of aluminum ingots in 24 hours.

The Guy in the Glass

When you get what you want in your struggle for self,
And the world makes you king for a day;
Then go to the mirror and look at yourself,
And see what that guy has to say.
For it isn't your father or mother or wife
Whose judgment upon you must pass;
The fellow whose verdict counts most in your life
Is the guy staring back from the glass.
He's the man you must please, never mind all the rest,
For he's with you clear up to the end,
And you've passed your most difficult, dangerous test,
If the man in the glass is your friend.
You may be like Jack Horner, and "chisel" a plum,
And think you're a wonderful guy;
But the man in the glass says you're only a bum,
If you can't look him straight in the eye.
You can fool the whole world down the pathway of years,
And get pats on the back as you pass;
But your final reward will be heartaches and tears,
If you've cheated the guy in the glass.

Country's National Parks Offer Unusual Attractions for Vacation-Bound Families

(Continued from page 7)

and curious formations. P. O. Address: Carlsbad, N. Mex.

Crater Lake (Oregon), 1902. Lake of deepest blue in heart of once active volcano; encircled by multicolored lava walls 500 to 2,000 feet high. P. O. Address: Box 672, Medford, Oreg.

Everglades (Florida), 1947. Portion of the only subtropical area in the U. S.; extensive watercourses, vast mangrove forests, and saw-grass prairies; abundant bird life. P. O. Address: Box 275, Homestead, Fla.

Glacier (Montana), 1910. Superb Rocky Mountain scenery, with numerous glaciers and lakes nestling among the highest peaks. P. O. Address: Belton, Mont.

Grand Canyon (Arizona), 1919. Tremendous mile deep gorge, four to 18 miles wide, 217 miles long of which 105 miles are in the park. P. O. Address: Grand Canyon, Ariz.

Grand Teton (Wyoming), 1929. Series of imposing peaks which constitute the scenic climax of the majestic Teton Range. P. O. Address: Moose, Teton County, Wyo.

Tennessee Attractions

Great Smoky Mountains (North Carolina-Tennessee), 1930. Loftiest range east of the Black Hills and one of the oldest land areas on earth. P. O. Address: Gatlinburg, Tenn.

Hawaii (Territory of Hawaii), 1916. Nation's most spectacular volcanic area; luxuriant tropical vegetation; fern forests. P. O. Address: Hawaii National Park, Hawaii, T. H.

Hot Springs (Arkansas), 1921. Forty-seven mineral hot springs said to have therapeutic value. P. O. Address: Hot Springs National Park, Ark.

Isle Royale (Michigan), 1940. Forested island, the largest in Lake Superior, distinguished for its wilderness character; great moose herd; pre-Colombian copper mines. P. O. Address: 87 N. Ripley St., Houghton, Mich.

California's Mountains

Kings Canyon (California), 1940. Sublime mountain wilderness dominated by the two enormous canyons of the Kings River and by the summit peaks of the High Sierra. P. O. Address: Three Rivers, Calif.

Lassen Volcanic (California), 1916. Lassen Peak, only recently active volcano in the U. S. proper, erupted between 1914 and 1921; spectacular volcanic exhibits. P. O. Address: Mineral, Calif.

Mammoth Cave (Kentucky), 1936.

Historic series of underground passages, 150 miles of which have been explored. P. O. Address: Mammoth Cave, Ky.

Mesa Verde (Colorado), 1906. Most notable and best preserved prehistoric cliff dwellings and other structures in the U. S. P. O. Address: Mesa Verde National Park, Colo.

Mount McKinley (Alaska), 1917. Highest mountain in North America; large glaciers of the Alaska Range. P. O. Address: McKinley Park, Alaska.

Washington's Peaks

Mount Rainier (Washington), 1899. Greatest single-peak glacial system in the U. S., radiating from the summit and slopes of an ancient volcano; dense forests. P. O. Address: Longmire, Wash.

Olympic (Washington), 1938. Mountain wilderness containing finest remnant of Pacific Northwest rain forests. P. O. Address: Port Angeles, Wash.

Platt (Oklahoma), 1906. Numerous cold mineral springs with distinctive properties, including several bromide springs. P. O. Address: Sulphur, Okla.

Rocky Mountain (Colorado), 1915. One of the most magnificent and diversified sections of the Rocky Mountains, with 65 named peaks in

excess of 10,000 feet. P. O. Address: Estes Park, Colo.

Sequoia (California), 1890. Great groves of giant sequoias, world's largest and probably oldest living things; magnificent High Sierra scenery, including Mount Whitney, highest mountain in U. S. P. O. Address: Three Rivers, Calif.

Shenandoah (Virginia), 1935. Tree-covered mountains in the heart of the Blue Ridge. P. O. Address: Luray, Va.

Where Buffalo Roam

Wind Cave (South Dakota), 1903. Limestone caverns in scenic Black Hills, decorated by beautiful "box-work" formations tipped with white crystals; buffalo herd. P. O. Address: Hot Springs, S. Dak.

Yellowstone (Wyoming, Montana, Idaho), 1872. World's greatest geyser area, with 3,000 geysers and hot springs; one of the world's greatest wildlife sanctuaries. P. O. Address: Yellowstone Park, Wyo.

Yosemite (California), 1890. Mountainous region of unusual beauty; Yosemite and other inspiring gorges with sheer granite cliffs. P. O. Address: Yosemite National Park, Calif.

Zion (Utah), 1919. Multicolored gorge in heart of Southern Utah's dramatic desert and canyon country; erosional formations of great height and spectacular carving. P. O. Address: Springdale, Utah.

Each of the National Parks listed above may be written to for free booklets that give detailed information on the scenic attractions and accommodations offered.



Glacier National Park offers scenes of rugged grandeur. This photograph is of Mt. Clements, with bear grass growing in the foreground.

Bureau Develops Improved Meter

(Continued from page 22)

tubes. The resultant voltage spikes, which occur at the instant of rise or fall of the square waves, are applied to a diode polarity-discriminator tube, which suppresses the positive voltage spikes and passes the negative impulses to the grids of a modified Eccles-Jordan trigger circuit. The trigger circuit is so connected that when a negative impulse is applied to the grid of one of a pair of tubes, that tube cuts off, simultaneously firing the other tube. In turn, when the second tube receives a negative pulse, it cuts off, again firing the first tube. As a result of this process, the average current flowing in the plate circuit of the trigger tubes is a measure of the time interval between voltage spikes from the two channels of the phase meter, and this time interval corresponds to the relative phase of the sinusoidal input voltages. Both recording and indicating milliammeters are used with shunts to give three ranges of phase-angle measurements: 130° to 230°, 80° to 280°, and 0° to 360°. The phase-angle readings in the trigger indicating circuit are unambiguous, but the circuit is inherently unstable for phase angles in the neighborhood of 0 and 360 degrees, since here the order of firing of the tubes alternates irregularly. However, exact values may be obtained for phase angles in this region by use of the sum indicator.

The new instrument reads and records phase differences with a sensitivity of 0.5 degree. In a series of tests at the National Bureau of Standards, the curve of phase-meter reading versus phase was found to be linear within one degree over a range of input frequencies from 100 to 5,000 cycles per second. For very rapid changes in the amplitudes of input voltages from 1 to 20 volts, the readings showed a phase change of but

1.0 degree. Observations were independent of frequency from 100 to 5,000 cycles. In this frequency range, for input voltages from 2 to 15 volts, the readings varied only ± 0.25 degree for a line-voltage variation of 100 to 120 volts. A 72-hour stability test showed that the maximum drift after the first 15 minutes of warm-up was approximately ± 1.6 degrees while the maximum rate of drift was 0.25 degree per hour. Throughout the tests the sum and trigger indicators checked each other closely.

Firms Convicted of Sherman Violations

In a 313-page opinion, handed down in mid-January, a Federal judge found the General Electric Company and eight other lamp supply manufacturers guilty of violating the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. The eight were found guilty of assisting General Electric to maintain a monopoly of the incandescent lamp industry in the United States.

General Electric, the judge found, joined an international cartel, fixed prices and either absorbed competitors or forced them out of business by blocking their access to American markets.

The eight other defendants listed in the litigation, which commenced in 1942, were International General Electric Company, Inc., of New York; Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company of New York; Corning Glass Works, Corning, New York; N. V. Philips' Gloeilampenfabrieken, of Holland; Consolidated Electric Lamp of Danvers, Mass.; Hygrade Sylvania Corporation, Salem, Mass.; Chicago Miniature Lamp Works, Chicago; and Tung-Sol Lamp Works, Newark.

No monetary penalties or jail sentences were carried with the conviction. Following such decisions, injunctions usually are issued against

continuation of the illegal practices.

"Admiration for the business acumen of General Electric cannot avoid adherence to the philosophy of political economics enunciated in the anti-trust laws of the United States," the judge said.

Concerning the monopoly charges, General Electric issued a statement declaring that in 1912 it had 82 per cent of the incandescent lamp business and that today its share had declined to about 58 per cent. Since 1920, research and manufacturing efficiency had increased the amount of light given by its 60-watt lamp by 45 per cent and at the same time, reduced the price of these lamps 73 per cent, a drop from 45 cents retail to 12 cents, the company said. It added that the lamp industry in this country was a highly competitive one.

Combination Watthour Meter Is Announced

A new combination watthour and thermal kva demand meter for use by electric utilities having rate structures requiring the measurement of kva demand has been announced.

The new meter is essentially the same size as a conventional watthour meter; hence it can be installed without increasing the size of the original installation. It is available in the 50-amp, 240-volt, 3-wire, single-phase rating.

The watthour meter is essentially the same as the I-50 meter, except that the rotating element is of the conventional ball-bearing type. The thermal demand meter unit consists of the thermal unit, a current transformer, a resistance valve, a potential transformer for exciting the heater of the resistance valve, and the driving mechanism, pointers, and scale.

Nuclear Lighting Plants Not in the Cards Yet

An electrical engineer told the International Lighting Exposition, meeting in Chicago in March, that the use of atomic energy will have little effect for several years on present methods of producing electric power. Ward F. Davidson, research engineer for the Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, said light never would be produced directly from nuclear fission and its indirect contributions to the power industry "are far in the future."

"Atomic energy," he said, "may be used in the future to produce conventional power, through some new-type generating plant." He added that while one ton of uranium could supply all the electrical power for Chicago for at least a year, there was a long way to go before the country could utilize its new-found knowledge in the field of nuclear fission.

Can She Bake A Lemon Pie?

(Continued from page 21)

"For tender, moist meringue, able to hold its high fluffiness, the right amount of whipping is important. In the tests best results came from this method. Have the whites at room temperature. Add a pinch of salt for each white. Beat until the foam is relatively fine and forms rounded peaks when the beater is lifted out. Then add sugar gradually—2 tablespoons for each white—and continue beating until the meringue is stiff but not dry.

"Meringues baked on hot fillings in the tests cooked more evenly and were less likely to 'weep' than those baked on a cold pie. Baking at 425 degrees F. for 4 to 4½ minutes proved more of a protection against leakage than baking at lower heat a longer time, as many recipes recommend.

"Beading, the tests showed, resulted from too long cooking, causing overcoagulation of the whites.

"A temperature of 425 degrees F. proved best for tenderness and preventing stickiness and shrinkage. In 4 to 4½ minutes this temperature also gave a golden brown glint over the top of the meringue."

Chamber's Diatribe on Unionism Called Farce

L. U. 1, ST. LOUIS, MO.—I just received a letter from the Chamber of Commerce in Washington regarding the closed shop and compulsory unionism—which reminds me that the medical and legal professions could come under the same category of closed and compulsory associations. Due to going to Denver I cannot go into many details regarding this farce.

Arthur Auerbeck, an old timer, passed away. Arthur was one of our fixture specialists.

The bowling boys will be in Chicago April 3rd and I'll try to have all the scores for the July issue. Expect to see the officers of Local 68 in Denver.

M. A. "MORRY" NEWMAN, P.S.
The Lover of "Light" Work.

Has Praise for Congressional Summary by Brother Keenan

L. U. 3, NEW YORK, N. Y.—Our ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL can always be depended upon for timely and interesting articles on topics vital to the welfare of the membership. One of the best of these, and most timely, is the report of Labor's League for Political Education on the first three months of the 81st Congress by Joseph D. Keenan, director.

This article should be a must, for those that have not already read it, as it shows clearly the sort of "horsetrading" that is going on for the purpose of defeating repeal of the Taft-Hartley law and enacting Civil Rights legislation.

We know that "civil rights" is a ticklish subject but those who resent the "Civil Rights Program," if they read the above-mentioned article, cannot help seeing that in a general way those who oppose a fair deal for labor are closely related to those who oppose "civil rights." Progress was made at the last election in getting rid of some of the reactionaries but because those opposed to the Republican ideology were split into three factions not as much progress was made as might have been.

As this is being written the repeal of the T-H law is before the House of Representatives and because of the coalition of reactionary Democrats and Republicans those fighting for repeal have their backs to the wall. At first the T-H supporters seemed willing to accept amendments if only the name could be retained. Failing in this Representative Wood, Democrat of Georgia, has proposed a bill which is, for all general purposes, the T-H Law with a new name.

If you haven't already written to your Congressmen regarding your opinion of the T-H law it will probably be too late by the time you read this unless debate is dragged out. There is no doubt in the mind of the writer but that we will make some gains but not as many as we should make. We should therefore, both as individuals and as organized groups, begin to plan for the elections both 1949 and 1950. Let us prove that International President Tracy is right when he says "Organized labor, at the proper time, will rise to protect its fundamental liberties."

Congratulations and best wishes to Local Union No. 11 of Los Angeles, on its progress in establishing the shorter work

Local Lines

NEWS FROM THE LOCALS

day and also for its progressive Death Benefit Plan. In our estimation such plans should be the aim of every local as at the best it is difficult for working people to carry sufficient private insurance.

Indications are that the National Health and Hospitalization Plan advocated by President Harry S. Truman will have tough sledding as will other social laws, at the hands of the 81st Congress. Even though it is enacted, welfare plans to supplement such laws are much in order and can be developed, if men can bring themselves to present small sacrifices for future large benefits. After all it is really a duty to do our part in making the world a better place to live in for those who come after us.

FREDERICK V. EICH, P. S.

Springfield Is Host Local To State Associations

L. U. 7, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—Local No. 7 had the privilege of acting as host to the 40th Annual Massachusetts and Rhode Island State Association of Electrical Workers Convention on April 9th and 10th at the Hotel Sheraton here in Springfield. The official opening was handled very capably by our president, Arthur Illig, after which Major Daniel B. Brunton, until recently a member of Local No. 7 for over 25 years, and now a recognized electrical contractor in Springfield, welcomed the more than 150 delegates. Sessions of the conference on Saturday were addressed by William F. Shea, president of the New Hampshire State Federation, and by Henry Tierney, vice president of the National Federation.

The association recorded itself as favoring additional funds for the State Board of Examiners of Electricians. Such funds would be used to purchase equipment to enable the board to give a better practical examination of candidates for licenses.

The association voted a contribution of \$500 to the Children's Medical Center of Boston, and urged local unions to make contributions to it through the two-state association. The association through its contribution plans a room in the hospital as a memorial to the unions.

The association recorded itself for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act and will send telegrams to Massachusetts and Rhode Island Senators and Representatives.

Sunday session was addressed by Kenneth J. Kelley, secretary-treasurer-legislative agent of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor; James Meehan, secretary of the Massachusetts Construction and Building Trades Council and Mayor of Lawrence; and David Goggin, head of

the Apprentice Training Division in Springfield.

Among the elected officers were John J. Regan of Boston, who was elected president for his 10th term; Walter J. Kenefick of Springfield and Local No. 7, who was re-elected secretary-treasurer for his 20th term, and Timothy Grady of Holyoke, who was elected vice president for the First District.

Our meeting in June will be much more important than usual, as this will be election night. At this time each and every member should use his prerogative of casting a ballot for his choice of officers for the ensuing four years.

At this time, no matter how timid a member may be, no matter how apparently disinterested a member may be, he may make his choice in secret ballot. And why we have disinterested members, I don't know. As the immortal Chesterton once said, "There are no uninteresting things; there are only uninterested people." It is the duty of each and every member—two hundred and twenty strong—to put in his appearance at our June meeting and vote for his choice of leaders for Local No. 7.

Our officers for the past four years have done a fine job. They have given freely of their time and talents that our aims and outlooks would be attained. Whatever the choice of officers for the next term, may they take a page from the past and assume their new responsibilities sincerely and judiciously. The entire membership of Local No. 7 will be behind them. They can be assured of that.

Many important decisions will arise before them during their tenure of office. May God guide them judiciously and wisely that they may lead the members of Local No. 7 to greater heights.

Our thought of the month: If you are not as near to God as you would like to be; remember you are the one who moved away.

JOHN J. COLLINS, P. S.

Swedish Trade Unionists Guests of Chicago Local

L. U. 9, CHICAGO, ILL.—At the present time there is quite an influx of labor delegations from the recreated trades and labor movement of Europe, visiting the United States observing our industrial genius at work. They have been taken into our farms, factories, mines—into our homes, union halls and central bodies and social affairs. The grand hospitality and consideration shown the visitors has been deeply appreciated, with many invitations to visit their countries so they can return the favor and we may all get to know one another better.

No. 9 was honored when our Business Manager, Frank Benner, was asked by

Chicago Federation of Labor's President, William Lee, if he would take care of the Swedish delegation, and Brothers, the delegation was really taken care of.

The delegation consisted of 12 leaders of the Swedish labor movement. Four cars were provided and were driven by Business Manager Frank Benner, Assistant Business Manager Bob Fitzgerald, our school director, Larry Benner, and A. F. of L. Representative John F. Hock.

The tour began at 9:30 a.m. The first stop was the Fire Alarm, Central office, where they were escorted by Superintendent of Electricity Ward E. Hanagin. After having observed all operations, they were introduced to, and welcomed by, Commissioner of Streets and Electricity, Lloyd M. Johnson. They were deeply impressed by the various ways in which the several companies were notified of a fire and the expedient manner in which the alarms were completed.

They were next scooted to the Commonwealth Edison Generating Plant at 22nd and Fiske—known as the Fiske Street Station. They were escorted throughout the plant by guides trained by the company for that purpose and were again impressed by the mode in which 46,000 tons of coal a day is turned into electrical energy, with a minimum of ashes or cinders due to a special pulverizing process and blowing into the boilers.

It was then time to put on the nose-bag and they were taken to McGarrys on the West Side. They really enjoyed a swell steak dinner that had been previously arranged for by Frank Benner.

The food problem being what it is in Europe with continued shortages and rationing, still in effect, one couldn't help noticing the stares of wonderment at the quantity and quality of the food and the selections to be had. They just couldn't seem to get used to the idea of having all the butter they could consume at one sitting.

The next stop was the Sanitary District. They were welcomed by Mr. Davis, operating engineer in charge of the sewerage disposal plant. They were conducted through a complete series of operations to the final disposal in the form of fertilizer that is used on farm lands of

California and Arizona. There are 225 to 250 tons of this useful material shipped every day.

They were then taken for a tour of the city, including the Municipal Airport, outer drive, etc.

Then to Kungsholm's famous Swedish restaurant where the smorgasbord is king—there we were joined by the Swedish Consul.

They were then returned to their hotel, a very tired but happy group of fellows. All through the day notebooks were very much in evidence and some of the reports that go across the pond will carry many fine and fond remembrances of L. U. 9, I.B.E.W.

Our school continues to enjoy maximum attendance and most gratifying results. The Manley School will close on April 30th, but we have been very fortunate in obtaining permission to continue our classes until June 30th, 1949. There will not be any classes during July or August, we will resume classes in September 1949.

The outlook for work in our jurisdiction in the very near future is very bright.

N. O. BURKARD, P. S.

Discusses Fluorine's Merits As Arrestor of Tooth Decay

L. U. 11, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—It is a beautiful day!

This item is for you—who have teeth or families with teeth. Not teeth like the stars—that come out at night—just the kind that grow naturally.

There are several substances that tend to strengthen and preserve teeth. Of best proven value is fluorine. Most commercially advertised is ammonia. Either is poison if taken internally except in the most minute quantities.

Poison is like high-voltage electricity. It must be stepped down correctly. The safe 6-volt door bell circuit may be fed by a 175,000-volt line.

A year ago we had two toothaches and had two "wisdom" teeth pulled. The nebulous idea, we first heard over 20 years ago, that fluorine would prevent tooth decay was recalled. We spent our spare time reading many articles on the

hazards, the methods, the techniques and the results of using fluorine for the teeth. We inquired of dentists, pharmacists and chemical manufacturers.

The pleasures of no toothaches, no "sensitive" or "edgy" feeling when eating candy or sour apples, has amply compensated the effort.

Ammonia is a bleach and a germicide. It is obtainable as "ammoniated tooth powder." We tried it, without any noticeable benefit.

Over thirty years ago experiments were conducted in certain sections to find out why the residents had practically no tooth decay. It was determined that very small amounts of fluorine were present in the drinking water supply.

Persons drinking water containing 10 or more parts per million of fluorine during the years their teeth are growing have a high degree of permanent immunity to tooth decay, estimated at 90 to 95 per cent less decay than average even though they subsequently leave the section having fluorine in the water.

The more fluorine in the drinking water—from a trace to about 100 parts per million—the less tooth decay. At 20 parts per million, "mottled", light and dark lined or specked teeth appeared on some native residents. At 50 parts per million or greater fluorine content the mottled teeth were common among people who used this water during the years their teeth were growing.

Fluorine, in very small quantities, is naturally present in all healthy bone and tooth structure; also in sea water. Fluorine is one of the halogen elements. The others are bromide, iodine and chlorine.

Please do not confuse it with chlorine. Fluorine is a pale yellow-green liquid at extremely low temperatures. It is found only in combination with other elements. It combines with all elements except oxygen.

For tooth protection sodium fluorine is used in a two per cent solution. One hundred and forty-five grains, or eight and three-fourths, dissolved in one pint of tap water will give you the strength generally applied. NOTE: sodium fluorine is still a poison at two per cent concentration and is not to be swallowed.

One author states that as little as one quarter gram or four grains of sodium fluorine powder, equivalent to one and one-half teaspoonfuls of two per cent solution is poisonous to human beings.

Sodium fluorine has been fed to rats daily for nine weeks. At one-eighth grain per day per pound of body weight there was no ill effect; at two grains per day per pound of body weight, there was loss of appetite. However, seven and one-half grains per pound of body weight is fatal to rats.

Sodium fluorine is used as a food preservative in the amount of one and one-half to two grains per quart. There are no known ill effects from this concentration. However, most states have outlawed its use commercially.

We have swallowed one teaspoonful of the two per cent solution experimentally (.7 of one grain of sodium fluorine) with no noticeable effect whatever. It is safe if properly used. Your gas, electricity and automobile are deadly devices if improperly used.

Sodium fluorine is a white powder. The commercial product is usually tinted blue for identification purposes. It should not contain over "Five per cent inactive

Presenting 50-Year Pins in Chicago



James A. McCann (left), vice president of L. U. No. 9, Chicago, presents fifty-year pins to honored members E. T. Collins and William Riley.

Construction Unit of Los Angeles Local Holds Party



Scene at party held by Unit No. 2 of California L. U. No. 11, on April 23, 1949, at the Machinists Hall, Long Beach. Mr. Al Shinton was chairman of this successful affair. He called at the International Office recently, described the party, and told us that the Warren Penn Chapter of NECA gave many wonderful prizes at the supper and dance. These included mixmasters, toasters, irons, clocks, etc. Unit 2 is the Construction Unit of L. U. No. 11.

ingredients." It can be purchased at a drug store for about 50 cents per pound. If your druggist does not carry it in bulk or U.S.P. you can obtain the same product as "Roach Killer." The ingredients and "antidote" will be printed on the label.

One pound will make 48 pints of two per cent solution. One pint of two per cent solution is made by dropping 145 grains of sodium fluoride into a pint of water in a clean container. Usually there will be slight sediment on the bottom of the bottle the next day, or perhaps sooner. This can be easily removed by straining through a clean cloth. The straining is unnecessary, except for appearance, if the 145 grains have been accurately weighed before mixing.

Label the bottle "Poison—two per cent Sodium Fluoride." A good label is made by sticking adhesive tape on the container and writing with a ball point pen, or with indelible pencil.

Sodium fluoride is soluble in 25 parts of water. In other words a four per cent solution is a saturate solution.

If you are unable to get the sodium fluoride accurately weighed you can put about one-fourth teaspoonful of the powder in eight ounces of water. Stir and let stand over night; strain through a fine cloth and let stand a few hours. If any sediment is in the bottle repeat the straining and settling until no more sediment forms. You then have a four per cent solution of sodium fluoride. Add at least an equal volume of water to obtain a two per cent solution.

Use enough to moisten the mouth, about one-fourth teaspoonful of the two per cent solution. Hold in the mouth and rinse through teeth for about 10 minutes—spit it out and rinse your mouth. Do this once a week. Sunday morning is a good time to get this habit.

It should eliminate 90 to 100 per cent of tooth decay.

For small children use a little piece of absorbent cotton moistened in less than one-fourth teaspoonful of the solution and rub on the teeth. Have them spit and rinse their mouths.

The mucous membranes of the mouth of some people are irritated by the use of a two per cent solution (so we have read). If you notice any irritation reduce the percentage of the solution by adding water. If very diluted, use oftener than once each week. It will still be effective.

Our president, J. W. Gromme, is using the two per cent solution for himself and his family. He suggested we submit this information so you and your family may benefit also.

CHARLES C. DAVIS, P. S.

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Large Crowd Attends St. Patrick's Day Dinner-Dance

L. U. 17, DETROIT, MICH.—Local 17 had its annual St. Patrick's Day dinner and dance Saturday evening, March 25th, postponed a week to avoid a conflict with the D. F. L. banquet. The ladies served dinner from six to eight and continued until all were accommodated. The party was so well attended that few more could have been handled, which proves how well the membership likes social functions of this kind. The dance was a variety of the new and the old, spiced with friendliness and good fellowship. With inhibitions removed, gaiety became the thing. Refreshments were ample and ably served and with all the requirements of a good party present, everyone seemed to have had an excellent evening, well spent under the auspices of the Brotherhood.

In appreciation of the work of the wives and daughters of the entertainment committee in preparing and serving the bountiful dinner, a party is being given at the Colony Club in the D. F. L. Temple for Mrs. Lawrence Miller, Mrs. E. Sundstrom, Mrs. Larry Martin, Mrs. Olaf Nelson, Mrs. Alfred Sempson, Mrs. Olaf Jensen, Mrs. Lloyd McCord, Mrs. George Spriggs, Miss Betty Darrah, Mrs. James Craven, Mrs. Richard Craven, Miss Harriett Martin, Mrs. John McAuliffe, Miss Josephine Dawson, Miss Mary McKenna, Mrs. Henry Zenor and Mrs. George Duff.

We have a very active Blood Bank committee. They now have more than 60 pints in reserve. Special credit is due our president, James Craven, for his persistent campaigning for the bank during the past several years.

Local 17's bowling league is sending their top 10 bowlers to Chicago for the I. B. E. W. Tournament. We'll have more to say about that later.

The following is a list of the deceased of our membership who have been separated from our ranks by natural causes during the past six months. They will be long remembered by many of our membership: Earl Richard, lineman for the L. E. Myers Co.; Leo Hodges, lineman with the Detroit Edison Co.; E. F. Stoner, formerly Detroit Edison Co., confined to Oakland County T. B. Sanitarium the last two and a half years; Roland Foster, former troubleman, recently foreman steam heating at the Detroit Edison Co.; Robert Traut, groundman, Detroit Edison Co.; and William Garvey with the Detroit Edison Co. for a long time.

Negotiations for the renewal of annual contracts with several of the municipal jobs and the Detroit Edison are still in progress. As organized union working people, we cannot forget that it is one

thing to make America safe for higher prices and easy profits and still another thing to make collective bargaining our medium through which security of a fair and adequate wage compatible with a decent standard of living is obtained. We will not allow this to be jettisoned by the modern industrial psychology of divide, disillusion and conquer which seems uppermost in the corporate mind.

Many strange economic regulations come and go, but labor and its skills have a continuity and like the proverbial brook, it flows on forever. Mindful of this tradition and that our lot is cast with labor and that the degree to which we all prosper depends most on you and me, we must be realistic and determined to stay united.

ROBERT GUYOT, P. S.

Hold Commencement Exercises For Baltimore Apprentices

L. U. 28, BALTIMORE, MD.—On Wednesday evening, April 6th, 1949, at eight o'clock, Local Union No. 28 held the annual commencement exercises for the graduates of the local apprentice training program. The apprentice training program in Local Union No. 28 is in cooperation with the employers, the union, the Baltimore City Department of Education, and the Bureau of Apprenticeship Training, U. S. Department of Labor. Coordination among these groups has been unexcelled, which in turn puts Local Union No. 28's apprentice training program on the highest level. The director of all this is none other than Brother A. C. (Whitey) Hoffman, and I must say a most capable person, doing a swell job.

The commencement exercise was one of the finest this writer has had the privilege to witness. A large crowd was in the audience to hear some of the most prominent men from labor and the educational circles speak.

Mr. William J. Hucksoll, coordinator of the Department of Education was the master of ceremonies. No better person could have been picked for the job. Thank you, Mr. Hucksoll.

The program started with the orchestra playing the overture and then the processional, after which Mr. Hucksoll introduced Reverend Father R. J. Froehlich who pronounced the invocation.

Mr. Karl H. Young, supervisor, vocational industrial education and Dr. Charles W. Sylvester, superintendent of vocation education, greeted the graduates and made a few comments on how the Department of Education was endeavoring to better vocational education.

The next person in front of the spotlight was none other than our business agent, Brother Carl G. Scholtz, who gave a brief, but to the point, resume of the apprentice training program and how it has progressed in the past 12 years.

Also present and introduced was our favorite son, Brother and Congressman Ed Garmatz. Next introduced was the Director of I. B. E. W. apprentice training and the son of a former I. B. E. W. International President, Bob Noonan.

The highlight of the program, as far as the writer is concerned was reached next, when J. Scott Milne, our International Secretary, was introduced. Brother Milne reminisced for a moment or two

and then did what everyone who knew him was waiting for, you guessed it. He sang that old favorite "Annie Laurie." After the applause finally died down Brother Milne got down to serious business and told the "grads" why they should be thankful for the education they have just received. He also tried to point out that they are working in a trade, almost a profession, and they would have to continue their studies and their education if they wanted to be proficient in the craft that they are following. I sincerely hope, and this is the voice of experience talking, that they take his advice. For in the years to come, with advanced electronics and more modern installation this trade will eventually become a profession.

Dr. William H. Lemmel, superintendent of the Maryland State Department of Education, was next introduced and voiced his appreciation for the efforts put forth by the graduates.

The next person to be introduced by Mr. Hucksoll is a man whom it is a privilege to even write about. He is a person that is kept so busy that it is really an honor to have him with you—none other than the Honorable William F. Patterson, director of Apprenticeship Training, U. S. Department of Labor. Mr. Patterson then stepped aside for a moment in order that Mr. Hanley, also of the U. S. Department of Labor, could give the regards of the United States Secretary of Labor Tobin to the graduates. Mr. Patterson then returned to the spotlight to present a most stirring address. Pointing out the importance of apprenticeship training and vocational education, what they mean to organized labor as well as the individual. This address was the point of all discussions after the ceremonies.

All of the persons introduced made their remarks and speeches so brilliantly illustrative that all seemed to enjoy themselves immensely.

And then came the dawn. The graduates received their sheepskins, their reward for the four years of study. Mr. William F. Patterson and Brother Carl G. Scholtz made the presentation of the certificates. Each graduate received two certificates, one from the International Office and one from the Bureau of Apprenticeship Training, U. S. Department of Labor. The "grads" also received a beautiful wallet as a token of remembrance from Local Union No. 28, I. B. E. W.

Brother A. C. (Whitey) Hoffman surely deserves a vote of thanks and a tremendous applause for the effort which he and his assistants put forth to make these ceremonies such a success.

Another highlight of the program was the awarding of the 50-year medals to the three members of Local Union No. 28, I. B. E. W. who are truly pioneers of our organization. The presentation of the medals and the words of gratitude were all beautifully handled by Brother Edward D. Bieretz, assistant to International President D. W. Tracy.

It seems that Brother Bieretz can always find the right words for the right time. You never get tired listening to him talk.

The three members who received the medals were, Larkin J. Davis, initiated May 1st, 1893—56 years of service in organized labor. One must surely admit that he is a pioneer of union labor. The

next was Campbell Carter, initiated June 22nd, 1895—54 years of faithful service, and today he is still working. He is, at the present time, chairman of the Sick Committee. Last but not least is Clifford L. Higgins, initiated Aug. 29, 1899—50 years of good service in organized labor, and he also for a period of about 10 years served as chairman of the Sick Committee.

Readers of this communication will have an idea that the ceremonies were long and drawn out, but on the contrary, the time was very short (less than two hours), sweet and to the point.

With the ceremonies drawing to a close, Reverend W. C. Durrett pronounced the benediction, after which the audience sang the National Anthem. The leader of this community singing was none other than J. Scott Milne.

Now that the ceremonies are over and one has had time to think over all that has been said, it seems that to me there is a moral attached to these ceremonies. This writer's opinion of the moral would be this—"The strongest man in the world is he who stands alone."

A. S. ANDERSON, P. S.

Scribe Hepped Up as He Heads for Bowling Tourney

L. U. 58, DETROIT, MICH.—Here it is the end of the month again and the usual last minute rush to beat the deadline. The little woman and I are all agog over our projected trip tomorrow to the big bowling extravaganza in Chicago; and some 75 or more of our boys of Local 58 will be there to make a good account of themselves. And by the way, we'll be especially interested to see Brother Harry Espelage of L. U. 212 who recently knocked off a 300 in 690 as reported by E. M. Schmitt in March, when he takes to the lanes. I had the pleasure of meeting Harry at the Detroit tournament.

This might be a good time to express some thanks to those of my correspondence associates who have kindly mentioned me in their letters. As Brother Johnson (505) points out in May, the encouraging word from afar is doubly reassuring. So thanks to you Brother Dougherty of L. U. 654 (March), Brother Newman of L. U. 1 (April), and Brother Meldrim of L. U. 840 (May). I enjoy reading all the correspondence each month, and as one of the Brothers has said: "It's a good way to keep your finger on the wireman's pulse."

And thanks too for the private messages that have come by mail, and by personal contact from my own Brother members in Detroit. It's a good old world if you insist on it. A press correspondent may be honored by his appointment, but all too often it is a thankless task. He's an egoist if he does it, and a coward if he doesn't. He's disgusted now and then with the dog-in-the-manger attitude of one or two individuals, but he usually counts up all the appreciative people around him and goes to work for another month.

I have had only time to scan through Secretary Milne's May account of his trip abroad but it will keep. His punch paragraph at the end arrested my attention: "... and to guard it at all costs." Many other naturalized American Brothers will echo amen to that.

Guard this eerie thing called freedom at all cost! Would it include freedom of a press (correspondent)? It was the Frenchman Voltaire who said to one of his colleagues: "I do not agree, sir, with what you say; but I will defend with my very life your right to say it."

And may I add for the record, Editor Milne assiduously practices what he preaches.

LEONARD SMITH, P. S.

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D. C. Apprentice Program Moves Along Smoothly

L. U. 70, WASHINGTON, D. C.—The apprentice program of Local 70 is moving along in high gear, the boys have all swapped crews, and are getting trained under new foremen. School classes are getting more interesting every session. Tool requisitions have been filled out and sent to the Veterans Administration, the boys are awaiting delivery any day now.

Three cheers for Brother Vic Beehtold and Charley Quinn, on-the-ball business agent, for putting Bob Heskett back to work running a service crew. Bob has been laid up for quite a spell from a fall while working for Whitey Turner, my pop. Bob is a swell fellow and we will all be glad to see him back.

A vote of thanks goes to Jim Armour for a swell job of pinch-hitting for Brother Cleveland as recording secretary while he is laid up for a spell. Glad to see Brother Roy Gruber back from an operation well and hearty as ever.

Let us know Brother Vic when we can expect another party, as all I hear is, are we going to have a get-together this year.

RAY TURNER, P. S.

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Mines Bureau Representative Gives Ft. Worth Demonstration

L. U. 116, FT. WORTH, TEX.—We didn't do so badly in our recent city council election. Three of our candidates were elected and Councilman M. M. McKnight, only union labor member of the new council, polled more votes than any other candidate.

I think that everyone who attended the special meeting April 5th, greatly enjoyed the demonstration and lecture by Mr. G. M. Kintz, and H. F. Browne, representatives of the U. S. Bureau of Mines. They were assisted by E. N. Jolliff, regional sales manager of the Crouse-Hinds Company from Dallas, Texas. Brother, if you weren't there you really missed something, for they did a good job in showing us what causes electrical fires and explosions and also the correct and safe manner in which to install electrical equipment and fittings in hazardous locations. They said they would probably be back in the near future to show and tell us something about static electricity and they also promised us a demonstration and lecture for the ladies on cleaning fluids, etc.

We were very glad to get the cards and letters from some of the past members of 116, also a nice letter from Brother Robert C. Fink of L. U. No. 3. Most of the boys here remember Brother Charlie Maunsell, member of L. U. 429 and they can never forget Brother Moon Mullins, now a member of L. U. 212. Thanks for writing boys and do it again

sometime. We would like to hear from members of the I. B. E. W. from all over the country. Drop us a line. Our address is 601 Pennsylvania Avenue, Fort Worth, Texas.

Brother, that time is here again when we must elect the officers to run our local union's business for a period of two years, so come on out and nominate and vote for the men most capable of handling the affairs of your local union. Don't nominate or vote for a Brother just because he happens to be a pal of yours. Be sure to attend your first regular meeting in June and do your duty.

Our apprentice class has come to a close at the end of a very successful year of training. Great praise should be given these apprentices. Two of the boys hold a perfect attendance record. They are Jack Edwards and Robert Monger. Others were prevented from doing that well by night work, sickness and weather conditions. I'll tell you about the apprentice banquet and graduation exercises in my next report.

Who got away with Al's sombrero? Who would do a terrible thing like that? Someone could get Brother Al Blackwell out of the dog house by returning his hat, taken at one of our recent meetings. It was a Dobbs, size seven and one-eighth and a gift from his wife.

EARL ROBINSON, P. S.

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Waukegan Local Considering Entertaining the Ladies

L. U. 150, WAUKEGAN, ILL.—I wish to explain first that I am not doing this for any monetary gain. But the boys of Local 150 seem to think their P. S. is laying down on the job. Well, having been elected for this high office I suppose I should make an effort. But having no "ghost writer" I will have to make my own jokes.

Without boasting or conceit, I really think Local 150 is one of the best. Of course a Brother gets hot under the collar at times, but that all goes to make a good union, and the hall is the place to iron things out. We allow no "shill-lahs."

I think this will interest some of the Chicago boys. We have a "Great White Way" installed by the Menro Electric, of their town, running from the Loop, half a mile west to the creek.

To compensate our wives for packing our lunches, and washing our overalls, for the past year, we are going to take

NOTICE

The Territory has become flooded with workmen of all crafts, and we cannot use any more men at the present time. Before attempting to come to Alaska, contact one of the four locals for the necessary information. In no case should members attempt to come up here without enough funds to sustain themselves for a least one month.

W. P. LAUGHLIN, Business Manager
L. U. No. 1533, Fairbanks, Alaska.

them out to a dance and perhaps for a sandwich afterward. Brother Larson is not so adroit as he used to be, time was when to balance a thumb full of snuff was easy, now it takes two fingers.

This June we have election of officers, and I hope the Brothers will make a special effort to attend.

Sorry to say our Treasurer, Sid Totterdell is on the sick list. Come on Sid, lots of wire to pull yet.

Move over boys, another apprentice coming along. Baby Boy. Sire: John Tyrell.

AL. PANOWSKI, P. S.

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Shreveport Local Is Host To Louisiana Conference

L. U. 194, SHREVEPORT, LA.—It has been some time since Local Union 194 has availed itself of the opportunity offered by our JOURNAL to inform other local unions of conditions in this locality.

On Monday, April 4th, we were honored by the presence of some very distinguished guests from the I. O. and delegates to the State Federation of Labor meeting in Shreveport, Louisiana. Our local union acted as host to the Louisiana State Electrical Conference which was meeting here at the same time. The entertainment was a fine banquet and the maintaining of an oasis in room 420.

J. W. Crawford, our able president, turned the meeting over to International Representative W. L. Holst, who presided for the evening.

Short talks were made by all the visiting Brothers who gave us the benefit of their many years of experience which all of L. U. 194 greatly appreciated.

We also had Bros. P. M. Laughlin and Chas. Thurber of the N. E. C. A. who made splendid talks on the importance of continued cooperation between the I. B. E. W. and the N. E. C. A. for the betterment of the electrical industry as a whole.

The feature speaker of the evening was Brother G. V. Barker, International Vice President, who also stressed the importance of continued cooperation between the I. B. E. W. and the N. E. C. A. Brother Barker stated that we, as local unions, should do everything possible to encourage all people who work with electricity to get into the Electrical Workers' union, bringing out the fact that thousands of dollars are slipping away from our membership. As an illustration, he mentioned television as an important new field that we were letting get away from us. The importance of good apprenticeship training was also stressed. The chief commodity that we have to sell is our labor and therefore it is the duty of each local union to see that its members shall be the best electricians that can be found anywhere. The electrical industry will command better-trained men as the years come on and it is important that our men will be trained so we will be able to meet whatever comes.

This local, as are all locals, is doing everything possible to do away with that lousy Taft-Hartley Bill. Brother Barker enlightened the local on the damaging effects that it has on organized labor, stating that any politician who supports this type of legislation is taking the bread and meat out of our mouths

and is not worthy of our support. The American people are quick to forget, so in the future let's remember to vote only for those who are worthy of our support and assure us that they will help to preserve what we have accomplished in the years past.

We are sometimes easily influenced by what we read in the newspapers, so I believe it is important that we all read the editorials of our JOURNAL and I believe that we will get the information that is to our best interest and welfare.

The climax of the meeting was the obligating of 12 new members who had completed their apprenticeship training.

Our local union was represented at the convention by Brothers T. M. Kelly, F. O. Brown, A. B. Hickman, our efficient business agent, and Joe Bond who is the president of our Building Trades Council. Shreveport can boast of one of the best Building and Trades Councils that it has had in many a year and believe that much credit for this is due to the time and effort that Brother Bond has put into it.

The writer must admit that we have taken so many members in the last few years that he doesn't know the names of a lot of them. But we still have a few old timers around like E. C. Nichols, Jack Sanford, J. A. Claudis, B. A. Fox, Charles Cobb, Leon Meeks, K. K. Keeley, our Electrical Inspector Slim Cox, Johnny Gaither and others whose names will be familiar to you who have worked in this locality. These Brothers all wear the 25-year button or better.

Work has been very good in Shreveport for the past few years as it has in most places but there seems to be a little lull at the present time. However, this is always usual at this time of the year just before the spring boom.

Our largest building under construction at the present time is the U. S. Veterans Hospital—a \$9,000,000.00 project. It is about 50 per cent complete.

Before closing I want to again thank all the visitors we had at our last meeting and assure you that we are looking forward to another visit from you in the near future.

J. H. TERRELL, P. S.

Comments Favorably on the Proposed Security Program

L. U. 211, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—

The long-promised and long-delayed plan to revise and extend the social security program has finally been put into action. The two bills which have been introduced in the House of Representatives embody President Truman's program. It was included in both parties' programs during 1948. This new program really offers "social security," it removes occupational penalties that the present law imposes. Today a single person or couple over 65 can scarcely hope to get along on old-age insurance alone. The maximum payment is \$85.00 per month and a beneficiary can only earn \$14.99 in addition without losing the benefits. The proposed law would double this amount by raising the maximum payment to \$150.00 and would permit one to make \$50.00 in earnings. That isn't really luxury but it promises reasonable comfort. The new law or bill if passed would end some unjust discrimination to 2,000,000 persons removed from the social security rolls by last Congress and include 20,000,000 others for the first time. This would correct an inequity in the past social security law. Any drastic changes in the new social security bill before it is passed is very unlikely. So for the benefits for which it promises I hope it is passed so that we will have something to look forward to.

Noticed in the news lately, where one large television manufacturer created quite a fuss recently with an ad in the different papers warning old John Q. Public against the possible obsolescence of television sets. They claimed their set was the only one able to receive the ultra high wave frequency channels if and when these channels will be open to television. Neither this ad or the subsequent controversy has done television much good. Consequently those who buy television sets now, will, if and when these new channels open up, have to buy converters to adapt their sets to the new ultra high wave frequency, which invariably will be costly and perhaps not too satisfactory in comparison to the new television sets designed for the VHF

channels. Eventually the VHF channels may be abandoned entirely by television, but that is far in the future. Of course as everyone knows there is always risk of obsolescence when one buys an automobile, washing machine, etc., since improvements are always being made. In one of the organizations to which this scribe belongs, we own a Motorola Television Set and our reception is fairly good on the average, but at this writing yours truly is amazed at the reception one gets here in Pleasantville, N. J., on the new Zenith Television Set, with the round picture. I am not trying to sell any of these sets, but truly believe that if and when this scribe gets enough dough to get one he will have one of the new Zeniths. Right now he is awaiting his new car, expecting same in about a week or so, around May 1st, 1949. Probably by the time the VHF channels are abandoned one will have worn out two or three television sets but then again don't forget VHF channels are in the making.

In its 1949 "Call to Action" the New Jersey Taxpayers Association presents a number of facts in just a few pages that every one in the State of New Jersey should read. "It reminds one that when the 16th Amendment to the Federal Constitution permitted the imposition of graduated income taxes, we the taxpayers as individuals have been the victims of an increasing trend by the Government to collect or withhold or abstract indirectly more and more of our earnings. Today the average citizen is paying in taxes 31.4 cents out of every 100 cents earned," so that "the most vital issue before the American people is to reverse the tax trend of the past 30 years." The picture is made worse by the fact that a considerable percentage of the tax burden local, state and federal—could be reduced without giving up one iota of governmental functions and services the people now enjoy (if enjoy is, indeed the proper word). The tax burden is increased by probably billions of dollars through a variety of things, including unequal assessments, unjustified exemptions, mandatory requirements, a blind approach to the problem of school costs, political patronage, inefficiency, lack of coordination and just plain waste, not to mention a lot of other things. The "Call to Action" should be widely read. Unhappily, most people will be prone to classify it as "dry reading" as compared with news accounts of the latest developments in municipal investigations. And the Board of Education would probably describe it as too dangerous for young minds. And yet the problems it discusses strike deep at the roots and heart of our democracy, which we are still fumblingly trying to make work.

In an article I had entered earlier in the Worker I spoke of the A. B. C. Bowling Congress held here in Atlantic City in our Convention Hall which just drew the curtain on this year's sessions. As all of you bowlers probably know by this time that in the SINGLES:—Bernard Rushe of St. Bernard, Ohio won with a 716 score, in the DOUBLES:—Donald Van Boscel of Green Bay, Wisconsin, and Gene Bernhardt of Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin, won with a 1,332 score. By the way these men never bowled together before and had not met each other until after they boarded the train to come east. In the ALL EVENTS:—John

"Give Credit When Credit Is Due"

EDITOR: I read an article in the April issue of the JOURNAL under the heading "New Lighting for Nevada Air Field."

I give the writer of this article all the credit for a fine and complete description of the job. The job was done by the Frank Electric Co., of Heywood, California, and all material was supplied by same; but members of Local No. 357 of Las Vegas, Nevada, being hard drinkers and good fighters refuse to give up anything that rightfully comes under our supervision. Therefore, we want the boys to know that members of Local No. 357 did that work.

We found Mr. Franks to be a very cooperative contractor and also Brother Howard Irish, his foreman, is tops. In addition to this, The Nevada Electric Co., of Las Vegas, got the contract for wiring the Administration Building, which is one of the most modern air port buildings of the present times. This work was done under the supervision of Ed Safford, superintendent for Nevada Electric, and members of Local No. 357. Note to the author of the previous article: It's all in fun, and we'll bet you can or we'll bet you can't in Las Vegas.

Fraternalty yours,
R. E. HENSINGER
Business Manager
L. U. No. 357

Small of Chicago, Illinois, won with a 1,941 score. In the TEAM EVENT:—the Jimmie Smiths of South Bend Indiana, won with a score of 3,027. I could go on and tell what monies were won, also runner-ups, etc., but space will not permit me to do so. The tournament ran for 57 days in cavernous Convention Hall overlooking the Atlantic Ocean. There were 46 alleys, the largest in A. B. C. history. I don't suppose there were many electricians in the winning circles, but this scribe still believes it makes good reading.

Had the pleasure of working with Allen L. Gary of Local No. 28, Baltimore, Md. I understand that he is a very prosperous pig farmer in those parts. I understand Brother Bert Martin is down sick as this goes to press, but do hope he is better at this reading. Have not seen Brother Harold Peck but understand he is up and around. Saw E. E. Martin one day last week, but at this writing he has not been able to go to work as yet.

In conclusion I would like to say to some of our younger members, I would like to see more of you boys get up and voice your opinion at our local meetings and as a timely hint—"HAVE AN IDEA? LET'S HEAR IT: IT MAY BE GOOD." Well this concludes another article so will say that with all the time your scribe takes to get his articles together—"In this racket you have to be crazy or you'll go nuts."

BART "CURLEY" MATSCH, P. S.

Toledo Committee Appointed To Handle Contract Dealings

L. U. 245, TOLEDO, O.—Local 245 reports the recent death of three Brothers. They are Marvin Brunner, Vernon Royer, and William Park. Loyal members of the local since 1934, 1938, and 1939, respectively, they are missed.

President Steve LaPorte has appointed the following committee to handle the contract negotiations which are now in progress. Brothers Oliver Myers, Vincent Wise, Julius Letterman, Leo Haas, Ancil Rehling, Howard Delker, and Carl Yendrick. It is expected that Brother James Knight of the International Vice-President's office will also assist. A committee consisting of Harold Miller, Fred Bollinger, and Leo Haas has spent some time studying pension plans and as this is an important part of this year's negotiations they are also assisting.

Local 245 is a utility local and all members are naturally concerned with the present expansion of the Toledo Edison Company. On April 29th the Edison Company formally dedicated its new 100,000 M. W. turbo-generator and the two new 500,000 lbs. per hour steam generators. Brother Steve LaPorte acted as instructor for the turbine operators, and Brother Don Myers was instructor for the boiler operators.

PAUL SCHIEVER, P. S.

Welfare, Not Profits, Should Be Real Goal, Writer Says

L. U. 309, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.—There is fear in the land—fear of depression. This may be a defeatist attitude. Anyway, it expresses a belief that there is something wrong with our economic system. That the people want

a change is certain; we said so at the last election.

Organized labor and farmers have to bring that change about. The politicians cannot do it unless we compel them.

This age should be the era of the workmen, let us not muffle our opportunity like our forefathers muffled theirs. F. D. R. said: "There is nothing to fear but fear."

Democracy is not finished; only some of its appendages are. Democracy should be implemented, it should be economical as well as political.

The interest of this, the best of countries, should come before private interest known as profits.

We all know that profit-making is the only motive power. We all know that the economic situation is anarchistic; a free-for-all. We know that the only things between us and depression are the "cold war" and preparation for war paid for through inflation.

This nonsensical situation will change someday soon.

The way out of depression is: wages sufficient to buy the fruits of our labor; work sufficient to produce a surplus for peaceful trading with the rest of the world—trading, not selling for profit.

Our productivity or ability to produce, is very great and is growing.

This, if we want to keep on the road to righteousness, should be our motive power.

Welfare of all should be our goal and profits incidental.

RENE LAMBERT, P. S.

Doesn't Foresee Return to Conditions of Yesteryear

L. U. 317, HUNTINGTON, W. VA.—Greetings, from the gateway to the South. Local No. 317 is moving along, slightly below par, as some of our larger jobs are being completed. We do not believe unemployment is going to be a real problem child. However, the full employment quota cannot be expected, as business in general adjusts conditions back to a normal state. Many new members have been added to our local during the past few years and some of the newer members who have become accustomed to prosperous conditions of weekly pay checks seem rather depressed at this reverse of expectations, but as an old timer I do not visualize a future condition that would compare with the happenings of several years back.

You old timers remember when you were lucky to get a day or two a week and on some jobs had to keep your union affiliation a secret or you would be fired without notice or redress and you shared your day or two's earnings with your local union to keep your dues paid and help keep alive the loyal spirit of unionism. These hard trying times made the foundation of your local union that since then has prospered and furnished the fine opportunities for our members of later affiliation. I'm sure you older members are proud of the efforts you gave in the past to help make your union the fine organization that it is today. Your trying ordeals and accomplishments should be stressed and emphasized as an incentive and encouragement to our fine membership of newer members who shall be the future leaders of our union. Both the old and

young members today have a very serious problem to consider. It is the Taft-Hartley Law. It is a difficult, discouraging stranglehold on the unions' operation and advancement. It is the direct cause of many disagreements between local union officers and some members that have not familiarized themselves with the details of this law. Your local officers many times are forced to put in effect policies that are against their own personal feelings and against the good of the union. So, for better enlightenment and understanding of any member who feels he has a crow to pick with existing conditions or a future regulation that is to be put in effect, first consult your local union officers or any member duly qualified to explain this T-H Law and you will probably find that your high blood pressure and dissatisfaction are just needless worry and an unnecessary payment of interest on something that is not due. It is good to also take in consideration the fact that although self preservation is the first law of nature, yet in Brotherhood don't forget the golden rule.

But I'll get back on my local's beam with best regards from 317, to wish you luck and shake your paw and help you cuss that T-H Law.

J. E. "FOOZY" SMITH.

Florida Electrical Workers See Association's Progress

L. U. 349, MIAMI, FLA.—It has been several months since I last wrote to the JOURNAL for my local union. Might I say that I have been gathering info for this issue.

First of all, I want to tell you of the progress of the Electrical Workers of Florida through their efforts at home and their honest and sincere work in the State Electrical Workers Association. The chairman is none other than Bill Johnson, our business manager, and the secretary, Jimmie Harper, president of Florida State Federation of Labor for the past three years. Jimmie Harper was business manager of the West Palm Beach local for 10 years before being elected president of the Florida State Federation of Labor in 1946.

At the Florida State Federation of Labor Convention, held the fourth, fifth and sixth of April, 1949, in Lakeland, Florida, there were six vice presidents to be elected, one for each of the five districts and one at large. Bill Johnson was elected for this the fifth district.

Three of the vice presidents elected were Electrical Workers and Jimmie Harper was reelected president. That makes four out of eight state offices filled by Electrical Workers, proving further that you can judge a man's future capabilities by his past accomplishments. We here in Florida know they will do a great job.

Our president, Brother Frank Roache was chairman of the legislative committee and did a swell job, much better than selling the Atlantic City Convention on the idea of Miami for our next International Convention. (Yeah we had a quake in Lakeland too, even if it is a dry country.)

Now here is something to look forward to and boost the best way you know how. Miami has great possibilities of having the World's Fair in 1952. Well fellows, you know that means if we get it, lots of work, sunshine, moonlight nights for the

young and not too old, and good fishing for all, but for those who get seasick I suggest that you go out with your relatives, not electricians for they will offer you fat pork chops, bacon, etc., in fact everything but sympathy. This I know from experience.

Now about our new building which is nearing completion and when completed will probably be valued at close to half a million dollars, counting the many, many hours of labor donated by our boys and generous contributions of electrical material from many of our good friends in the electrical contracting business.

Our auditorium will seat 1500. There are facilities for a bar and kitchen, six stores and all of our offices and a classroom which will seat 150.

This undertaking has been a very hard job for our president and business manager and treasurer and Building Committee. We, the officers of Local Union No. 349 feel that in our efforts to build this monument to the organized Electrical Workers of Miami we are sharing the fruits of our labor with this beautiful city.

Labor's dear friend, the Honorable Claude Pepper, senior Senator from Florida, has asked the privilege and pleasure of dedicating the new building. The Governor and many more of our loyal friends will be on hand for the great event. We wish to thank Brother Tracy and Scott Milne for their most valuable advice and information on some of our building problems encountered. Thanks a million. Will close by saying keep your chin up and keep looking south.

BOB TINDELL, Co. P. S.

Counsels Americans Seeking Work Not to Visit Toronto

L. U. 353, TORONTO, ONTARIO, CAN.

—There seems to be a misunderstanding among local unions in other localities, regarding the amount of work available in this district—that is the Toronto district. Brother Shaw, our business agent, reports that he is receiving visitors from local unions in the United States, who claim they have heard there is an abundance of work going on here, and that we can use all the wiremen and allied tradesmen that can come. He is also receiving requests for information by mail from all parts of Canada and the United States about job prospects, and just what is causing this sudden interest in this neighborhood is not clear. It is true that some large projects are being considered, but that is about all that is happening—they are being considered. The largest project being considered in Ontario at the moment is the conversion project from 25-cycle to 60-cycle, and the estimated cost will be somewhere around \$200,000,000, and will extend over a period of from 10 to 15 years, but judging from the progress that is being made on the conversion, it may be 10 or 15 years before it really gets under way. Even then the actual electrical work will only amount to about 15 per cent of the total, and right now they do not want wiremen. Also we have a large number of wiremen out of work and can supply any demands that may arise.

Another large project that is in the talking stage, is the proposed Toronto Transportation Commission Rapid Transit Subway, and this has been in the same

stage for the last three or four years. Tenders have been called for the first section of it, but that is no guarantee that it will be proceeded with this year. They may decide to hold off for another year or so, depending on the prices tendered.

Inquiries have also been made regarding the St. Lawrence Waterway scheme, but that does not seem to be any nearer realization than it was 10 years ago. So that anyone contemplating traveling to Toronto would be well advised to stay away for the present.

That was a very interesting account that Brother Scott Milne gave of his trip to Scotland. That is one place I would like to visit, having heard stories and descriptions of the country and its people from early childhood, from my parents who emigrated from there high onto forty years ago. There is one part of his story that is open to criticism though, and that is the part where he viewed a wall that he says was built by the Romans to protect Scotland from the English. He must have written that in an absent-minded moment. His Scottish forebears that he speaks about in the beginning of the story would turn over in their graves if they read such a statement. The way I heard it was, that the wall was built by the Romans to help keep out the wild tribes of Picts and Scots, that the Romans could not subdue. And for that matter no invader has ever succeeding in subduing Scotland. Nevertheless it was still a good account.

W. FARQUHAR, P. S.

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Texas Locals Prepare to Entertain State Delegates

L. U. 390, PORT ARTHUR, TEX.—Our

president, L. E. South, and business manager, E. B. Black, are preparing to attend the annual fifth district N. E. C. A. and I. B. E. W. joint convention which is being held in El Paso, Texas, May 9th.

They anticipate a lively and worthwhile convention.

Brother Black also reports he has received certification from the NLRB, certifying the Port Arthur AFL Building Trades Council as the winner in the recent election to represent all crafts doing maintenance work at the Jefferson Chemical Company plant at nearby Port Neches. "Doc" Marsh is president of the Port Arthur RFL Building Trades Council and has worked long and hard to win this election, and surely deserves a lot of credit, and our appreciation; he received valuable aid, of course, from Brother Black and numerous other union men in all crafts involved.

Brothers Joe A. Verret, L. E. South and Oliver are working hard, frequently and long, meeting with the entertainment committee from Beaumont's I. B. E. W. L. U. 479 getting things ready for the annual convention of the Texas State Association of Electrical Workers and Texas State Federation of Labor, AFL convention which will be held in Beaumont the week beginning June 30th. Port Arthur's 390 and Beaumont's 479 will be joint hosts entertaining visiting delegates from all over Texas. Tentative plans are to have a picnic with a barbecue and refreshments and climaxed with a dance at Beaumont's Harvest Club, and it is intended to have this all open and free for all Electrical Worker delegates and the entire combined membership of Port Arthur's 390 and Beaumont's 479. This was discussed at our last local union meeting and everyone thought it was a swell idea, until Brother Verret told them the party would cost about \$4,000.00, and of course 390's share would be \$2,000 and that temporarily quenched some of the enthusiasm, but only temporarily. It appears now that it will be approved unanimously and a swell time will be had by all.

It looks as if the City of Port Arthur picks its Electrical Workers from the "who is who" of 390, Joe Verret, city

Old Timers Honored at Coffeyville, Kans.



Names of above veterans are given in accompanying letter from L. U. 417.

Veteran Members Are Honored by Bakersfield Local



Above is the group of old-timers recently awarded service pins at ceremony held by Local Union 428, Bakersfield, California. Standing, left to right: William Chappell, Frank Flynn, Albert Giesking, Raymond Vinson, Frank Eiland, E. L. Walling, E. Sorensen, and A. D. Chapman. Seated, left to right: T. R. Gray, Francis Ruddy, J. A. Daley, M. C. Ness, and Jack Swoboda. The standings of the veterans varied from 20 to 31 years.

electrical inspector; L. E. South, president of 390, and Jack Taylor who is a former president of 390.

The city's electrical truck is the usual electrical truck except that it is painted a bright red so motorists can see it easily and not run into it when it is so frequently parked in the center of a street intersection working on traffic lights. The truck has a ladder built into it which is easily raised and sticks up about 15 feet above the truck. Taylor and South were both up on top of this ladder working on a traffic light system when two cars collided on the street below them, bounced off and hit the electric truck and almost turned it over. Believe me, when I say we had two scared electricians on that ladder—didn't know whether to jump off or hang on. Anyway Taylor came down like a squirrel coming out of a tree but South froze to the ladder and it was several minutes before Taylor could talk South into coming down to go get a cup of coffee. Taylor gets lots of complaints about his traffic lights, seems like the dang things are always red, never green when we approach an intersection! Taylor and South have hung out a lot of new traffic lights all over town, but Taylor says he is going to quit putting any more out, because he is running out of street corners!

C. REVERE SMITH, P. S.

Group of Veteran Members Honored by Kansas Local

L. U. 417, COFFEYVILLE, KAN.—This local is seldom represented in the pages of our JOURNAL. The meeting of March 10 honored the veteran members of 417 and we want to spread the news far and wide.

The Coffeyville Journal, in the Sunday edition preceding the meeting, carried a story giving plans for honoring the veteran members and listing their names,

service records, present positions and employers.

The business of the meeting was taken care of in rapid fire order, then the proceedings were turned over to the arrangement committee, who gave a good account of themselves. A group picture was taken of the members honored, then H. I. (Jack) Fogle, editor of the Labor News, gave a short talk on good unionism.

On behalf of the local, he presented 20, 25, 30 and 35 year service buttons to the following members, listed with their membership standings and places of employment: S. N. Thompson, 28 years, retired; Jesse Morris, 23 years, retired; George A. Wells, 38 years, Kansas Gas and Electric Company; A. J. Koehne, 39 years, Coffeyville Light Department; W. S. Wright, 28 years, Coffeyville Light Department; E. R. Wright, 30 years, Coffeyville Water Department; Orley L. Hall, 29 years, Coffeyville Light Department; R. R. Jarrett, 26 years, Ozark Smelter; Lon Townsend, 24 years, Evans Electrical Construction Company; C. L. Manis, 22 years, Coffeyville Light Department; S. S. Young, 24 years, Noel Company; R. C. Millard, 22 years, Coffeyville Light Department; J. S. Jaminet, 24 years, Radio Station KGGE.

After presentation of the buttons the committee on refreshments displayed their wares. Stacks of sandwiches were quickly taken care of by the always hungry wire-patchers, and plenty of "electrical workers' special" was available to dampen the sandwiches. A good time in visiting followed for the next several hours and a card game or two got under way.

The meeting was the best attended in several years, and a number of visiting Brothers from nearby locals were present.

The group picture accompanying this letter was given front page center position in the Coffeyville Journal the afternoon following the meeting.

No program or plans can be a success without those always important committees, and to say that the following members did a wonderful job would be an understatement: Arrangements, G. D. Hancock, A. G. Bettisworth, O. H. Vey; refreshments, J. C. Moomaw, Sam L. Schille and Ben E. Waller.

The local thanks the committees and everyone who helped to make the program a success.

J. S. JAMINET, President.

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California Local Honors Old-Timers; Buttons Given

L. U. 428, BAKERSFIELD, CALIF.—On April 14, 1949, Local No. 428 presented its old-time members with badges of honor for their continuous membership in the I. B. E. W. These standings varied from 20 to 31 years.

Brother William Chappell of Local No. 477, San Bernardino, who sports an I. B. E. W. receipt of 1908 vintage, was induced to make the presentation and did a splendid job. He gave a brief history of the I. B. E. W., highlighting the purposes of the organization. He then insisted that all the honored members, upon receiving their buttons, render a speech to the Brothers present. These speeches were inspiring and educational, depicting many experiences close to the heart of the speaker.

It was an informal ceremony without much of the customary sidelights, but I am sure that it left the impression with the members present that this is an achievement worthy of great satisfaction and should merit much respect from the trade.

We hope to continue this policy of presenting badges of honor to our members with 20 or more years standing in the I. B. E. W. I believe that all of us will be eagerly waiting to applaud

those members who achieve this fine goal.

Our members receiving the badges of honor were: 30-year pins, Frank Eiland and M. C. Ness; 25-year pins, Albert Giesking, J. A. Daley and Frank Flynn; 20-year pins, Raymond Vinson, A. D. Chapman, Jack Swoboda, E. Sorenson, Francis Ruddy, E. L. Walling and our local president, T. R. Gray.

Brothers Harry Scribner and Ernest Clements were unable to attend and will be presented their 20-year pins at the next regular meeting.

Local No. 428 has enjoyed considerable work during the past few years; the Navy Test Station at Inyokern, the Army Test Base at Murco and many smaller projects in the valley or on the desert. For the past year we have had many men working on the construction of a power house for the P. G. & E. Co. These large projects with other smaller jobs have maintained employment for us in excess of many jurisdictions. We are always proud to offer employment to I. B. E. W. members from other locals who are seeking work here, when we are privileged with having a heavy construction program, but Brothers, I am afraid that the sands of time are running low on us. Many of our larger jobs are nearing completion, and our construction program for the near future will not supply work for those members here. I sincerely hope that other locals will get the green light on all the proposed work throughout the country. Some of our restless members might then have an opportunity to shake the Kern County sand and dust from their coat tails this summer.

This column is a new venture for Local 428, and we wish to extend our appreciation to those who make it possible.

IVAN BEAVAN, B. M.

On-the-Job Training Is Stressed in Aberdeen

L. U. 458, ABERDEEN, WASH.—I am enclosing a picture of our 1948-1949 apprentice class. These boys are really making progress under the capable instruction of Brother G. D. Van Valkenburg, shown kneeling on the left. He is using the course of study prepared by the Bureau of Trade and Industrial Education of the California State Department of Education, and the class and apprenticeship committee are well pleased with this program and the reference books advised.

Our Gray's Harbor School District is one of the smaller, and less often heard of, districts in Washington but we have a regular Trade School that is a leader in its field. Mr. Carl Johnson, the principal, is strong for on-the-job training and has been a big booster and real help in our apprentice training program.

I don't know how many areas are as fortunate in another respect. We are proud to have a member of L. U. No. 574 of Bremerton, as our adviser from the United States Department of Labor. This Brother, Byron Byrne, has taken a great personal interest in his work and we of the electrical industry can be proud of the recognition given our craft by the U. S. Government in making Brother Byrne's appointment.

This report of progress on our training program would not be complete without acknowledging the wonderful cooperation of our local employers, three of whom serve on our Joint Apprentice Committee. Our employers on this committee are, Chairman Brother B. A. Johannesen, part owner of the Industrial Electric Service Co., Brother J. P. Halley, owner of the Westport Electric Co., and Mr. E. Walden, owner of the Ace Electric Co. of

Hogium. The members of this committee representing the union are, secretary and instructor, Brother G. D. Van Valkenburg, Brother Earl Doolittle, our local union president, and Brother Carl Furstenwerth.

The Industrial Electric Service Company, represented by Brother Johannesen on our committee, donates the complete facilities of its modern shop and repair department as a class room every fourth school night. There the boys have at their disposal, test equipment and materials, far beyond the reach of most classes of our size.

The night the picture enclosed was taken the attendance was poor on account of a very serious storm. Some of the boys live quite a distance from Aberdeen and weren't able to get out. We have 18 men enrolled and our attendance records show a very low absentee percentage for the year.

For the benefit of our Brothers in other parts of the country, I'll make the following report. Our wage is \$2.40 per hour for journeyman wiremen, \$1.75 per hour for radio and appliance servicemen, \$2.40 per hour for all neon sign work, \$2.50 per hour for journeyman linemen. We are working five eight-hour days, as are all of the other building trades, although our agreement calls for five six-hour days. All overtime is double time except radio service work which is time and a half. For the first time in eight years we have an unemployment list, and to be perfectly frank our prospects for this area are not too bright for this year.

One last item that may interest other areas. My last report from the Employee's Benefit Board showed all contractors here paying into our Pension Fund and up-to-date with their payments.

W. D. JENNINGS, B. M.

Members of Apprentice Class at Aberdeen, Washington



Accompanying letter from business manager of Local Union 458 gives details of the class. Standing: Bill Short, Bob Lawrence, Fred Fleming, Ed Sliva, Ernest Hedman, Jack Holt, Orin Cummings, Merle Girard. Kneeling: Instructor Glen VanValkenburg, Chuck Lane, Arnold Drugge, Bill Weakly, Bill Jennings, business manager.

Banquet Given by Charleston Local to Honor Apprentices



Scene at affair given by L. U. 466, Charleston, West Va. Instructors and apprentices are identified in letter from local.

Charleston Gives Banquet In Honor of Apprentices

L. U. 466, CHARLESTON, W. VA.—The enclosed picture was taken at a banquet in honor of our Apprentice Training Class.

Seated from left to right are: Apprentice Electrician G. D. Underhill, Instructors Courtney, Tottman and Nestor, H. L. Parks of the West Virginia Inspection Bureau, J. R. Miller, business manager of the Charleston Electrical Contractors; R. E. Perry, electrical inspector of the West Virginia Inspection Bureau; R. B. Smith, R. G. Geene and Milton Byrd of the Apprentice Training Committee of Local 466, and Apprentice Electricians W. P. McGraver, O. K. Angle, Wilford Roach, E. L. Angle, R. O. Alexander, R. L. Dean and Francis Morris.

Standing from left to right are: Apprentice electricians, Brothers W. R. Wallace, Jack Powers, Earl Johnson, Phil Gandy, D. A. Rice and D. C. Atkinson.

Brothers W. P. McGraver and O. K. Angle just recently passed the examination for journeyman electricians.

Thursday night, April 7th at 7:30 p.m., in the Hide Away Room of the Kanawha Hotel, a banquet was given by the Committee on Apprenticeship Training of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 466, honoring their 26 apprentice students.

The banquet was to promote closer harmony and to create a greater interest in both the students and those connected with this program.

The speakers were few and they encouraged those students who attended the banquet in the advantage of continuing their studies for as long as possible.

Clifford Walker, a field representative of the United States Apprentice Training Service, and H. L. Parks of the West Virginia Inspection Bureau were the main speakers.

Brother R. B. Smith, a member of the Apprentice Training Committee of Local 466, acted as toastmaster and Brother J. R. Miller, business manager of Local 466, presented certificates of attendance to the following:

D. C. Atkinson, D. A. Rice, G. D. Underhill, Phil Gandy, Jack Powers, Earl Johnson, W. P. McGraver, O. K. Angle, Wilford Roach, E. L. Angle, R. O. Alexander, R. L. Dean, Francis Morris and William Wallace.

Other students receiving certificates but unable to attend the banquet were:

Ralph Ward, P. W. Jeffers, Jack Dougherty, Paul Ward, Harvey Ward, R. L. Abbott, Jack Walker, Willard McCorkle, John E. Legg, Franklin Hypes and W. C. Shivaunt.

The classes this year were held at the Stonewall Jackson High School. Brothers Milton Byrd and R. V. Nestor were the instructors.

Also attending the banquet were L. P. Harvey, representing the Charleston Electrical Contractors, R. E. Perry, the electrical inspector of the West Virginia Inspection Bureau, Brothers R. V. Nestor, Sam Courtney and Dick Tottman, instructors of electrical classes of Stonewall Jackson High School, and Brothers R. H. Geene and Milton Byrd of the Apprentice Training Committee of Local 466.

Brother D. C. Atkinson received a certificate for having perfect attendance throughout the apprentice school term. Brother D. C. Atkinson's father, R. H. Atkinson, is also a member of Local 466.

R. H. GEENE, Secretary,
Apprentice Training Committee.

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Mississippi Local Sponsors New Organizing Drive

L. U. 480, JACKSON, MISS.—A word from the land where a States Righter is an Ex-Democrat.

Work in this section is slow at present. We look for work to pick up considerably in the next month or six weeks.

Local Union 480 has been putting on an extensive organizing drive on towns outside of Jackson. We have taken in several new members at Vicksburg, Cleveland and Greenville which we believe will be of benefit to all concerned.

I often wonder if all members of organized labor could give a good explanation, when confronted with the question, "Why are you a union member?" If everyone knew the real history of organized labor and its struggle for exist-

ence, then he could give an intelligent answer.

I appeal to all members, talk good unionism, take an active part in your respective locals. Do not criticize officers or other members of the union (except on the floor of your regular meetings). Co-operate with your stewards and business managers. Attend meetings of your union as much as possible.

At our last regular meeting a letter was read the IBEW local at Pascagoula, Mississippi stating that other members of the Metal Trades Council at Ingalls Shipbuilding Corp. were crossing their legally established picket lines. This should be a warning to all locals to strengthen their Metal and Building Trades Councils. We passed on to them a financial contribution which we hope will be beneficial.

The South is often thought of as being unorganized, which is partly true, although Mississippi as well as all the South, is pretty well organized in the Construction and Building Trades. We hope to keep it that way.

Our officers consist of Business Agent and Financial Secretary L. U. Ellzey; President J. M. Lewis; Vice President M. H. Hanscom; Treasurer M. L. Woodward; Recording Secretary J. R. Fraiser; Executive Board Chairman J. A. Wood; Examining Board Chairman T. R. Moak.

I will try and get a little more news from the rest of our men for the next strip. You will hear from us again soon.

L. E. MATTHEWS, JR., P. S.

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Mobile Local Occupies New Home on St. Francis St.

L. U. 505, MOBILE, ALA.—Well, boys and girls of the electrical trade, the Easter bunny has come and gone and I hope that each and every member of the IBEW is on his good behavior, as the old Easter Bunny is like the old man with the long whiskers, Santa Claus. If you were otherwise, (which they seem to have the knack of finding out some way or other, I do not know) he just hops on by your house or mine and gives the little boy or girl next door what he had for you or me. But, no I don't think that he passed up an IBEW member. Knowing you as I do, I know that each and every member had a very happy and eggy Easter.

Yes, sir, at last we of old 505 have moved into our new home, and are we proud of it? Just stop by sometime on your travels and see. No it isn't "brand" new. But it was a building ideal for converting into what we wanted in a home. And it is that. It is a two-story "job" and the upper floor we have taken over for ourselves—our business offices, meeting hall and lounging room. Brother Shannon, our genial business manager, has his office in the corner, with visions of street activities on two sides. The financial secretary's office adjoins the business manager's office since he is also our financial secretary. It is a spacious room, and is ideal for the carrying on of the financial affairs of the local. And again Brother Shannon has acted very wisely, in leaving the routine affairs of this office in the very capable hands of his very efficient secretary, Mrs. Peggy Griffin. Our president, Brother H. R. Bryars, and our treasurer, Brother W. R. Houck, the only treasurer 505 has ever had, also have desk space in this office.

The "bench" is the most comfortable and popular room in the building. The furniture is of the overstuffed variety and there is a long table in the center of the room for the convenience of members who wish to pass away the time at cards, checkers, chess or cribbage, or in writing letters home to loved ones. For this table there are six very nice stainless steel chairs with padded backs and seats. Really this room is so comfortable and inviting that the boys on the "bench" really enjoy it. There is also a radio for the enjoyment of those who care to listen.

The meeting hall is in the back of the building and has comfortable seating capacity for 200 with fluorescent fixtures throughout. It is indeed what a home should be. A place of joy and comfort.

Let me say here that the officers and members of L. U. 505 wish me to extend to each and every member of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers an invitation to visit us and to see for yourself what we have. When you are in our vicinity please make it your business to drop over to old Mobile on beautiful, enticing and moonlight, Mobile Bay. I promise you that what trouble it might be, you will certainly be rewarded, by some of that old southern hospitality that you have heard so much about, and can only get down here. See our home of which we are justly proud, and so willing to show off, if you will only honor us with your visit. So do not fail to stop by boys, when you are near, and let us show you what a visit to us means. I promise you that it will be one that you will remember always.

As the IBEW is trying to get an election at the Aluminum Ore Company's Mobile plant, Local Union 505 invited the electrical department and power plant workers to a little get-together April 7th, at the Mirror Room of the Azalea Grill. The purpose of this get-together was for the local union officers to explain to the Aluminum workers the advantage of being associated with the American Federation of Labor. This was very ably handled by our officers and Brother West Holst the International Representative of this district. Brother G. X. Baxter, International

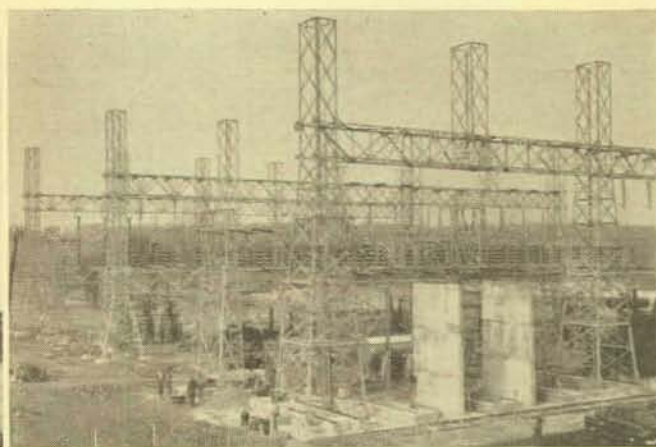
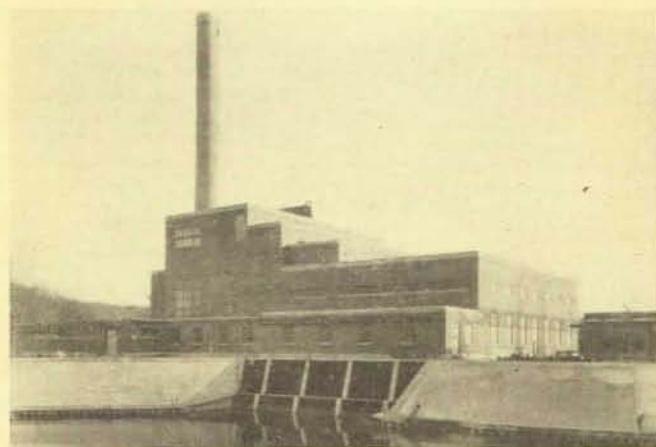
Vice President of this district, sent his regrets at being unable to attend, due to business that called him to Chicago.

The hearing of the petition was held on the 28th of last month in the main courtroom of the Federal Building, with examiner Paul C. Barker sitting on the hearing. No report to make on this as no word has been received from the National Labor Relations Board on their decision.

After the refreshments were served, everybody was in fine spirits, as you know that a man is in a better humor on a full stomach. The pride of the south was served to those attending—fried chicken and frog legs with English peas and French-fried potatoes, and salad, with coffee as the crown.

To help along with the job of convincing the aluminum boys that their place was with the A. F. of L., were the vice president and international regional director of the Brotherhood of Paper Makers, Brother Mark Fiaher, who made a very inspirational and interesting talk, explaining the idea and aims of the A. F. of L., the advantage of being associated with them, and just what the AFL has done for its membership over a period of years. Brother Holst then went into the pension plan and the insurance feature of the Brotherhood. And your correspondent for one, and I believe that the others present felt that a favorable impression was created. We feel that if the NLRB permits us an election there, that we will receive into our fold the electrical department and the power house electricians.

New Generating Plant Rises on White River, Near Indianapolis



ABOVE: View of the main building of the new White River generating station. ABOVE RIGHT: Partial view of the substation area. RIGHT: The control room, showing recessed overhead lighting. The new station of the Indianapolis Power and Light Company, situated 28 miles south of Indianapolis, is the first of four such projects to be completed. All the work was done by members of L. U. 481 employed by the Watson-Flagg Electric Company. Though the project is large, Indianapolis has plenty of men to handle it, according to Roy Creasey, business manager of L. U. 481.



Among us that night was Judge W. C. Taylor of the Mobile County Circuit Court, who after some years service as a railroad switchman decided to take up law, as he said that he could help his fellowman more as a lawyer than a switchman. Brother Taylor served two years as Mobile's representative in the State legislature at Montgomery, the state capital, and was very successful in putting over legislation that was for the benefit of we who work with our hands. He is also the first man from the ranks of labor who has sat as judge on the Circuit Court bench of the County of Mobile, being a temporary appointee of Governor James E. Folsom. Judge Taylor amused the crowd with his humor stories, and also stressed the point of the advantage of being associated with the men of the AFL. He carries a card of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, today as he has for the past 30 years.

Other officials of the AFL associate crafts represented with us were, J. B. Knox, president of maintenance Local 1315, L. M. Fisher, business manager of maintenance Local 1315, W. R. Houck, treasurer of Local 505, and the members of the Executive Board. Also as a guest was Ward Rickard of the Department of Labor of the State of Alabama.

After several weeks of negotiating with the Gulf Shipbuilding Corporation for a new agreement for the boys of the marine workers, Brother Shannon has brought to them an agreement that they accepted at a special meeting held April 9th.

The Alabama State Federation of Labor's convention will be held in Mobile this year and Local 505's delegates will be: Brothers Sam Shannon, Evans Dierlein, Fred Ward, Carl Jones, Jr., W. R. Houck, Frank Hawkins, and J. C. Scott. Alternates are: Brothers K. A. Beard, C. W. Law, John McKenna, B. R. Dyson, E. C. Howell.

The State Electrical Workers will also convene in Mobile two days before the State Federation's get-together. Delegates to this convention will be Brothers Evans Dierlein and C. W. Roberson. Alternates are, Elmer Stover, C. H. Jones, Jr., Frank Hawkins.

The State Electrical Workers meet on May 17 and 18, the State Federation on May 19, 20 and 21.

Last but not least, I am glad to report that the National Electrical Contractors Association have now a chapter in our midst. Incorporation papers for the association were filed in the Probate Court of Mobile County on March 30, 1949, with Gulf Electric Company, Union Electric Company, O'Donnell Electric Shop, Alvarez and Wilson Electric Company, White Electric Company, Victory Electric Company, F. E. Smith Electric Company.

Officers are: R. E. Clements of the Gulf Electric Company, president; J. T. Lott of the Union Electric Company, vice president, and F. J. Shipp of the Victory Electric Company, secretary-treasurer.

This association will be known as the Gulf Coast Chapter of the National Electrical Contractors Association with jurisdiction over Mobile, Baldwin, Escambia, Covington, Monroe, Clarke, Washington, and Conecuh counties in Alabama. Escambia, Santa Rosa, Okaloosa, Walton, Holmes and Washington counties in Florida; George, Jackson, Stone, Harrison, Pearl River and Hancock counties in Mississippi.

Let me end this with this old familiar

New Home of Local Union 505, Mobile



A view of the new home of Local Union 505, located at 307 St. Francis St. The two-story building was recently acquired and when completely renovated will be among the finest headquarters of any unit of the IBEW in the South-eastern area. Members of 505 extend an invitation to all visiting brothers to stop over and partake of true Southern IBEW hospitality.

Chinese proverb, "No one knows what he can do until he tries."

PERCY E. JOHNSON, P. S.

Are You a Real Member. Or Do You Just Belong?

L. U. 596, CLARKSBURG, W. VA.—

This is Local Union 596, Clarksburg, West Virginia, which has never written a line to our International regarding the problems or situations in our vicinity. We have been wayfaring travellers in the past years but have realized the importance of life and light for the most important vocation of this and future time. Some of our members were fortunate enough to be able to help bring about a final conclusion of World War II by being able to help process uranium and plutonium which helped us save hundreds of thousands of lives. Now we are working for all humanity.

Are You a Real Member or Do You Just Belong?

Are you an active member,
The kind that would be missed,
Or are you just contented
That your name is on the list?
Do you attend the meetings
And mingle with the crowds,
Or do you stay at home
And crab both long and loud?
Do you take an active part
To help the I.B.E.W. along,
Or are you satisfied to be
The kind to "just belong?"
Do you ever go to visit
A member who is sick,
Or leave the work for just a few
And talk about "the clique?"
There is quite a program scheduled
That means success, if done,
And it can be accomplished
With the help of every one.
So attend the meetings regularly
And help with hand and heart.

Don't be just a member

But take an active part.

Think this over, member:

Are we right or wrong?

Are you an active member . . .

Or do you just belong?

I have found that the talent of success is nothing more than doing what you can do well, and doing well whatever you do.

It so happens that our organization has such able, capable and worthy men as our Fourth District Vice President, Gordon M. Freeman and Mr. C. McMillan, our International Representative, both of whom are always willing, and ready to advise any and all local unions on the right course to take.

F. W. WRIGHT, B. M.

Some Reflections on the Standard-of-Living Subject

L. U. 605, JACKSON, MISS.—Labor has a stake in high production. I as a laboring man am directly affected by the total production of consumer goods in this country, because I cannot drive an automobile that has not come off of the assembly line, I cannot eat bread made from wheat which has not been grown, I cannot wear clothes made from cotton which has not been picked, and I cannot laugh at movies which have not been filmed. These things must be produced before anyone can consume them, and I as a laboring man furnish one of the main ingredients, labor. Just suppose, as fairy tales go, that I could have a magic wand and every person producing consumer goods could double his production per manhour without increasing the danger, exertion or unpleasantness of that job; then if everyone continued to work the same number of hours, everyone could have twice as much consumer goods, or as it is often stated, the standard of living would be increased 100 per cent. Or we might work half as

many hours and maintain our present standard; or again we might work 25 per cent less hours and receive a 50 per cent higher standard of living.

But magic wands only exist in fairy tales you say, and literally speaking you are correct, and yet we have means which have just that effect on man hours. Labor-saving machinery, improved techniques of operations, improved design of the consumer goods itself, are only a few of the "magic wands" which we have and can actually use. As a laboring man I do not have direct control over all the "wands" but I can use those which I have, most effectively and through my union prevail upon other parties to utilize the other "wands."

Increased production on labor's part does not automatically insure an increase of labor's consumption of the consumer goods thereby produced, you may say and you are perfectly right. Increasing production is only half the battle that labor must fight; the other half is to insure that labor receives its fair share of the increase. Our most effective, although by no means our only weapon, in winning the latter battle is our negotiating of contracts with our employers.

We must work and fight as individuals and as a union to use every means at our disposal to increase our production per man hour and to receive our fair share of this increased production. Certain groups of people in our economic system who have a great amount of control over total production often limit production, for their own selfish reasons, long before consumer demand is satisfied. We must deal effectively with these groups through our national and international labor groups, otherwise our increased production will not be returned, as a higher standard of living, to those who produced it.

ROBERT E. BRIGGS, P. S.

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June Elections in Locals Are Democracy at Work

L. U. 664, NEW YORK, N. Y.—This will be read after the local unions' June elections have been consummated (*Editor's Note: Not unless a major catastrophe makes our JOURNAL very late!*) Your officers have been elected. Elections held in accordance with the letter and spirit of the I. B. E. W. Constitution have been conducted in the proverbial democratic manner as well as in keeping with the freedom way. The freedom way embraces the philosophy that the majority rules. It behooves all members of the I. B. E. W. to accept and practise this as an ideology. It is founded on tenets of decency and fairness.

Your newly-elected or reelected officers have duties and responsibilities. We, as members, also have duties and responsibilities and these entail cooperation in all that is for the welfare of our individual local union in particular and for the greater good welfare of the I. B. E. W. in general.

The results of the elections may not be in keeping with your individual thoughts, hopes, desires or yes, even perhaps, your aspirations in your individual local union, but this does not give us the right to sulk in our tent like the proverbial Arab. Disappointing results of an election do not give any of us the right to miss attendance at our meetings. Sulking and lack of attendance at meetings is not a remedy. Policies of local

unions cannot be controlled nor influenced by "staying away."

The International Constitution states, page 38, Art. XVII, Sec. 2, "No local union shall meet more than twice monthly unless specifically called . . ." This means generally one regular meeting and one Executive Board meeting per month.

Can YOU truthfully say "I have NOT been remiss in attendance?"

Are you one of those members of the I. B. E. W. laboring under the fallacy of "Let George do it; I can always grumble and growl when things are not to my liking?"

Is it too much to set aside one night a month to take an active part in such a real, important thing as your L. U. meeting? Attend your L. U. meetings regularly and there express and assert yourself. Make known your ideas either in the king's English, accented, or in broken English. **ACCEPT THE WILL OF THE MAJORITY.**

A chain is no stronger than its weakest link. Do not allow your local union to be one of the weaker links in the chain that comprises your I. B. E. W.

Revivify your activities by a resurgence, reanimation or a rebirth of interest in your individual local union.

Are you worthy of continued membership in the I. B. E. W.?

I do not like the terms Irish-American, German-American and the like. I prefer to think only in terms of AMERICANISM, but perhaps, the use of the above-mentioned terms is excusable inasmuch as they, in a measure, are descriptive and partially explanatory. Such terms as Catholic-communist or American-communist are misnomers. They are in the comparative category of holy water and the devil; oil and water. The word communism to me creates nausea and revulsion for the reason it is against my natural and inborn Americanism. It is irreligious and an insult to my God-given ordinary common sense of economics.

JOHN C. TOOMEY, P. S.

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Indiana Local Sends 37 Bowlers to Big Tourney

L. U. 697, GARY AND HAMMOND, IND.—As this letter will not be in the JOURNAL for a period of one month and the I. B. E. W. Bowling Tournament will have been held in Chicago, April 30 and May 1st, this bowling news will have to be in the past tense.

Our fifth bowling season wound up with a bang. We sent 37 bowling fanatics to the tournament and in my next letter I will report their scores.

Each year this tournament gets bigger and better and each year our bowling prestige gets higher.

Last year we came back from St. Louis with a trophy and 14 of the 20 bowlers that we sent to St. Louis finished in the money.

This year the contest will be a lot tougher, but we will be in there pitching for old 697. Our eight-team league finished its season April 11, and it was the closest competitive league that we have had in our five years of bowling. Up to April 10; five teams had a chance to win the championship, but the Dooley-St. Armand team led by Captain Paul Buehrle, last year's singles champ, at the St. Louis tourney, finally won out.

The teams finished in our league with these scores—1st, Dooley, St. Armand; 2nd, M. J. Sweeney Club; 3rd, Continental Electric; 4th, United Engineers Construction Company Team; 5th, Meade Electric Company; 6th, Tri City Electric Co.; 7th, Fischback and Moore Co.; 8th, Krall Electric Company.

Brothers F. Elischer, Paul Buehrle and Frank Graham finished the season in the same numerical order with highest averages.

A lot of credit is due these league officers who helped to make this our best season: Walter Hart, president; James Loucks, secretary; W. H. McMurray, vice president, and honest John Young, treasurer.

On Wednesday, April 27, we had a special meeting to discuss the vicious T-H law and then all signed a huge petition to be presented to our friends (?) in Washington. If every union in the A. F. of L. sends in a similar protest it ought to send a few chills down the spines of our law makers. Let us hope that we get desired results.

Our electrical construction work in this section has slowed down due to some of our jobs being completed and due also to some work being postponed as is the case in other parts of the nation.

As our chairman, Brother Hagberg, told us, "the gravy train has stopped," and a lot of the big overtime jobs are not that way now.

It is a moot question as to the advantage of overtime. Is it not far better that a man work reasonably, steadily throughout the year than to be on a job that runs for three or four months on an overtime basis and then he has to take a chance on being unemployed for several weeks before again going to work? Of what advantage is the overtime work in such cases? One of the worst features of a lot of overtime pay is, that we sort of become accustomed to the higher wages and start buying a lot of things, some unnecessary to us, then when the slump comes and we drop back to our regular 40-hour per week pay, it hurts. Another thing, caused by overtime work, is the petty jealousies around, by certain members of the gangs on the jobs, not working as much as some of the others. This situation can be found on almost any big overtime job and it does not make for harmony in a large gang.

All our union card means to some members is, "How much overtime pay can it get me?" A lot of these men, if they were asked to do some voluntary work for their local union would find some excuse for not doing it, most probably that they were on an overtime job, and couldn't afford to spare the time. Such members are not true I. B. E. W. men, they are just "card" men and d— poor ones at that.

Our No. 1 twenty-five year club held its April card party, and as usual spent a fine social evening.

Pending erection of our new hall, L. U. 697 is holding its meetings at the American Legion Hall in Hessville. We now meet on the 1st and 3rd Monday of each month.

By the time this is in print we will have held a big dance at the V. F. W. Hall in Gary (May 21st) and we will have our summer picnic later. We always have a great time at any of our dances and parties.

We have enough natural comedians and live-wires in our local that we are always assured of a gay time.

Well, spring has sprung and it is time to get out the old fish-pole and go after the crappies and blue gills.

HARRY B. FELTWELL, P. S.

Large Projects in Offing In Vicinity of Reading, Pa.

L. U. 743, READING, PA.—If silence is golden, the undersigned must have hit the jack-pot, considering the length of time since our last installation of a news article to the Journal. A summary of local activities is as follows:

Work is a scarcity, but we have hopes of several good projects, that are almost in the stage of starting. One in particular is the Metropolitan Edison new generating station to be built on the west bank of the Schuylkill River, a few miles South of Reading, near the Popular Neck bridge. Preliminary work has commenced for the construction of the new electric generating plant, designed for the ultimate capacity of 225,000 kilowatts, the initial installation of 150,000 k.w. provided by two 75,000 k.w. steam turbo-generators. The cost of the new station, upon its completion, which will be dedicated as "Titus Station" in honor of the former President of the Metropolitan Edison Co., will be \$22,000,000. An additional \$400,000 will be spent to tie in the new station with the present South Reading sub-station, less than a mile away. This job should break in the fall of this year, and absorb all available manpower, in their respective trades, through the central body of organized labor.

On March 5th our 32nd anniversary was observed by holding a successful party in the spacious home of the Polish American Non-Partisan Political Organization. Special L. B. E. W. guests were present from Allentown, Chester, Lancaster and Wilmington, Delaware. Service pins were presented to the following Brothers: 20 years—Jacob Gordon, Herbert Leshner, Donald Peterson, Milton Kline; 25 years—Chair Hollinger, John Levan, Russel Ludwig, Harry Longenecker; 30 years—Jesse Altenderfer, Frank Hittner, Milton Popp, Raymond Seltzer, Clarence Weida, John Baer, and Walter Diehl. From the above list the following are charter members: John Baer and Walter Diehl. Brother "Bill" Waldman entertained those present by furnishing some very interesting movies.

After the presentation of service pins to honored Brothers, our worthy president, Brother Ray Seltzer, made a few well-chosen remarks on the splendid achievement of organized labor in the last few years, which originally was the intended program of the pioneers of our local union, who individually, faced the future with great confidence. Next on the program was the presentation of certificates to the following graduate apprentices: Richard Stamm, Arlington Strunk, Herbert Maginnis, Irvin Heiser, Richard Kiefer, Eugene Werner, Harold Pyle, Jr. After making the presentation of the diplomas to the graduates, Brother Seltzer talked to the boys like a "Dutch" uncle, stressing the value of attending meetings and being active in local union affairs, which are the fundamentals of a good union man. Members contributing their efforts and support to organized labor will

realize that only in unity is there power. The entertainment committee, with Clair Hollinger as chairman, were commended on the splendid set-up and decorations. Compliments and many thanks from members of L. U. 743 and friends who were present.

Just about a year ago the writer had the pleasure of meeting several worthy and fine brothers, whose mitts were flopped with great pleasure: Brothers Van-Ess, Phoenix, Arizona, J. W. Gromme, and J. Ed. MacDonald, Los Angeles, California. Hope to see you again next winter. The same wish goes to William "Buddy" Stark, the Los Alamos Atomic Wonder Boy, also "Hot Rod Claude Rebel" Seagraves.

JOE J. JARMOSKA, P. S.

Ontario Local Shifts Office To Improved Surroundings

L. U. 773, WINDSOR, ONTARIO, CAN.—Hello, Brothers. Since my last note we have moved our headquarters from 25 Onelette Avenue to the new Carpenters and Joiners Building, 892 Onelette Avenue between Erie and Elliot. It is hoped we shall have bumper attendance in these new surroundings. I am sure our Brothers will appreciate the change of atmosphere. It is the duty of each and every one of us to attend every meeting possible, thereby acquiring a greater feeling of Brotherhood and knowledge with regard to the working of our local. It is about time we had a slogan. The most appropriate I think for our use would be "Procrastination is the thief of time."

Our electronics courses are nearing their end. It is hoped they will be followed by other subjects either in the form of courses or lectures. Quite a large field can be covered by our own members who have the knowledge and intelligence, but may suffer from that dreaded complaint—an inferiority complex. But do not let this mar the progress which can be made. Remember you are helping your Brothers, and it is certainly for the good of the union. There is no need for too much phraseology, just

plain old-fashioned English can be better understood.

Our negotiating committee has accepted a 10-cent increase bringing the present rate to \$1.75 per hour for journeymen, with a 40, 50, 60 and 70 per cent increase for helpers and apprentices. This is not too good after the length of time negotiations have been in progress.

We are looking forward to a stag party some time in May, and a picnic around September. Both of these, of course, received unanimous support.

The new Windsor Hydro Steam Plant is now in progress. It was reported that unfair labor was being employed, brought in by the Hydro Commission itself; therefore the Building Trades stepped in to straighten the matter out. It should be understood that any work performed on this plant coming under the jurisdiction of the Windsor locals should be the sole right of each local in supplying or approving the manpower for the erection and installation of the project. It is sincerely hoped by Local 773 that a fair share of the contracts will be obtained by our local contractors.

It was regularly moved and supported that two delegates be sent to the Fort William Provincial Council and Regular Progress Meeting. Candidates elected by votes were: Brother P. Head, business manager, and Brother J. Turner, delegate to our Local Trades and Labor Council.

FRANK E. DOWNEY, P. S.

Cites Poor Attendance at Meetings of New York Local

L. U. 817, NEW YORK, N. Y.—It is a regrettable fact, but nevertheless true, that over 60 per cent of our membership do not attend local union meetings, never vote on a question, but have lots to say on the outside, yet they are unable to offer their service or give a solution for the bettering of things. Any union member worthy of the name owes it to his local union, not only to attend meetings but lend and give such council and help as he has to the support and service of his organization and the principles for which our union stands. Stop and con-

Brothers, we want you to have your JOURNAL! When you have a change in address, please let us know. Be sure to include your old address and please don't forget to fill in L. U. and Card No. This information will be helpful in checking and keeping our records straight.

*I have a
New Address!*



Name _____

L. U. _____

Card No. _____

NEW ADDRESS _____

(Zone No.) _____

OLD ADDRESS _____

Mail to: Editor, ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL,
1200 15th Street, N. W., Washington 5, D. C.

Gathering of Members of L. U. 995, Baton Rouge, La.



The I. O. is indebted to Brother Dell B. Todd, Sr., of L. U. No. 995, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, for the above photo of members of the local 'way down in Dixie. Brother Todd wants to remind all Brothers that Baton Rouge can no longer be considered a "hick" town since it has a population of over 100,000 and he adds that the payrolls from manufacturing run into the millions each year. He says it's a "hick" town in but one respect—they keep the local union office open on Saturday! The above picture was taken by Brother William Broadway, also of L. U. 995, and Brother Todd says that if the photo only shows up well enough, members of L. U. No. 1, St. Louis, and L. U. No. 11, Los Angeles, will recognize some old friends, among the group, shown in front of a generating plant. A story on the project on which the members above are working will be carried in next month's issue of the JOURNAL.

sider what it means if you are one of those union members who never attend the local union meetings. The reason that a union exists at all is due almost wholly to those who attend the meetings.

Two evenings a month is surely a reasonable amount of time to allot to the active support of a work in which the more we engage, the more we feel its unselfishness of aim and its far-reaching effect for good. Those whose activities in other fields would prevent their giving this reasonable service are few, but any old excuse serves for the man who lives selfishly unto himself, although he cannot grasp or appreciate the undoubted fact, he himself is the greatest loser.

I wish to call your attention to the man in the chair or in other words the president of our local union, and there is no doubt as to the importance and power for good that is possible for one in that position. But the man on the bench is, or should be, one of the most potent factors in an organization seeking to do good work and keep out of a rut. By taking consistent interest in the organization's work and activities the man on the bench is not only cooperating with the officers whom he assisted positively or negatively in electing to their positions, but he is giving them that encouragement which they need and often lack, in the performance of duties at times arduous and taxing which are not appreciated except by those more or less in touch with what is going on.

After listening to and reading the ravings and balderdash handed out by the Tafts, the Hartleys, the monopolistic press and pseudo-labor leaders in their efforts to smear the union labor movement, it was with a great deal of pleasure that I read the following article in a recent issue of *Fortune Magazine* "A plan for union-management cooperation in all branches of the electrical industry was proposed in February by President Dan W. Tracy of the A. E. of L.'s 330,000-International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (I. B. E. W.). Since 1920, the I. B. E. W. and the National Electrical

Contractors' Association have maintained a joint national council to which local disputes were submitted for voluntary arbitration. As a result the electrical construction industry has become a 'strikeless industry.' Tracy now seeks to set up similar joint bodies in electrical manufacturing, utilities, telephone, and other areas where the I. B. E. W. holds contracts."

The next meetings of Local Union 817 will be held on May 12th and May 26th. Keep these dates in mind and make an honest effort to attend these meetings. If you are not attending you are doing that which would kill your union if all other members followed your example.

JOHN J. McCULLOUGH, P. S.

Reports Unionism Is In West Texas for Keeps

L. U. 898, SAN ANGELO, TEX.—Howdy, Brothers and neighbors! Here is a little guy trying again to make a big noise. In number of members, Local 898 of San Angelo, Texas, does not rank very high, but in unity of purpose, that is the advancement of organized labor, we are not to be exceeded. Our main source of energy is our business manager, Brother Alton S. Ray. His untiring efforts in behalf of L. U. 898 have wrought many good things for all members of the organization. A new era in organized labor began with his becoming business manager of L. U. 898;—an era that few of us dared believe was possible in this section of western Texas which has so many farmers and ranchers who, until the last four or five years, knew very little about organized labor. They, the farmers and ranchers, thought that they knew all about it, but were believing all that the newspapers had to say about organized labor. However, their awakening is becoming more complete each day and whether they like it or not, they are forced to admit that unions and organized labor are here to stay!

In the industrial sections of our country, the fact that organized labor was a permanent institution was recognized many years ago; but out here there is not very much manufacturing or industry so I suppose that it was only natural that labor was slower to make progress. But organized labor is here to stay now. Its growth may still be slow but people in all walks of life know that the institution of labor will grow and grow and grow. (With apologies to Bert Parks of "Stop the Music.")

Of course, Local 898 is beset-by problems which it has not entirely overcome to date. One of them is attendance at the regular meetings. About the same few members attend regularly and the others apparently are content to sit back and "Let George Do It." Many efforts have been made to stimulate attendance. Some succeeded mildly at first, but soon failed. Others failed from their very inception. Those who do attend regularly are hoping that something will happen to the uninterested members that will show them the reasons why they should attend every regular meeting.

Any ideas that other locals might have for increasing attendance will be greatly appreciated.

Local 898 hereby extends a hearty invitation to all Brothers of the I. B. E. W. to visit this region of Texas, where the litchstring always hangs on the outside and you will be a stranger but once. It is an ideal place to spend a vacation with good fishing, good hunting, and various other sports to interest everyone.

Contrary to popular belief, the inhabitants of Texas do not grow horns nor do our jackrabbits grow big enough to ride. (That is, not very many of them.) Now much has been said about Texas, both pro and con and I do not wish to provoke an argument, but I feel that everyone should know the facts. Now I shall not enter into a lengthy discourse at this time. Only a few facts will be presented.

First, I want to correct an impression

that many people have. Texans do not brag on their state nor do they exaggerate when talking about Texas. That is impossible because a mere statement of facts is not bragging. Everything in Texas is so good and so big that it is impossible to make it look bigger or better than it actually is.

Yes, it is true that Texas has some things that are not good but each of these bad attributes has been traced back to one of the 47 suburbs of Texas, that together with Texas, make up the United States.

It has often been said that Texas should be given back to the Indians. The Indians don't want Texas. It is too big for them. When they came and saw the magnitude, the glamour, and the glory of this wonderful Utopia, it was entirely too much for them. Their millions of people were not enough to cope with the situation so they returned to their places of origin and left Texas to the only people who could and did make Texas the one bright spot of the universe, the Texans!

Now, I know that there are those of you who will say "That so-and-so is just blowing off and doesn't know any better." And you are entitled to your opinion, but if you are ever fortunate enough to have an opportunity to visit Texas, for your own sake do not pass it up, for if you do you will be denying yourself one of the most educational trips imaginable.

R. L. JONES, P. S.

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Young Florida Local Has Well-Attended Meetings

L. U. 1062, ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.—Less than seven months old, and with a 100 per cent membership from the Traffic Department of the Peninsular Telephone Company in St. Petersburg, our local is an active, progressive organization.

At our March meeting we voted to affiliate with the Central Labor Union and the State Electrical Workers Association.

Miss Verdene Giroux, Miss Mary Quinn and Mrs. Alice Sawyer were elected delegates to the Central Labor Union and will attend their first meeting April 21, in this city.

Mrs. Rebie Adney, president, and Mrs. Virginia Briggs, financial secretary, elected as delegates to the State Electrical Workers Association, attended the convention held in Lakeland, Florida, April 2 and 3. Mrs. Briggs gave an interesting report about the convention and stated that our local is the only telephone group connected with the State Electrical Workers Association.

Our meetings are well attended and we have a very union-minded local. In keeping with our progressive activities we hope, in the near future, to join the State Federation of Labor.

N. C. VEITAKS, P. S.

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Veteran Chicago Brother Retires to Arkansas Farm

L. U. 1366, CHICAGO, ILL.—On March 16th, Brother W. A. Ouilhot retired after 39 years of service with the company. He plans to live on his 80-acre farm at Gasville, Arkansas. He was recently honored at a dinner party. Fifty-five fellow

workers attended. Brothers G. W. Tolen and S. V. Kincaid were in charge of arrangements, and President V. L. Syfert was one of the principal speakers. The boys who worked with him at Washington Park Distribution Station presented him with an electric drill. Brother Ouilhot was one of the first to join our local, and his son, W. R. Ouilhot, is a charter member of 1306. "We are losing a valuable member, but wish him every happiness in his retirement."

The Commonwealth Edison Company locals have accepted a nine-cent an hour raise and a two-year contract with provisions for wage reopening after one year.

Scattered as we are all over the city of Chicago, it is seldom that members of our local see each other. The attendance at our union meetings is sometimes rather small, and we often wonder if interest in our local is waning. It was a lot of satisfaction to hear from several Brothers that they had read my last article. At least they read the JOURNAL so there must be some interest. We hope they will come out to the meetings and help make local history, instead of hearing about it over the telephone.

LESTER O. BLACKMAN, P. S.

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Baltimore Scribe Receives Gavel; Becomes Grandpa Too

L. U. 1383, BALTIMORE, MD.—Howdy, Brothers! With the spring tra-la-la, already overdone we shall now pick daisies, dandelions, roses, by the way we may

even pick a good press secretary. As yet your honorable chairman has been unsuccessful in filling that post. But will keep trying. Brothers, this is your organization so with your cooperation we will get places. After all, we are making splendid progress.

It has come to my attention from some traveling Brothers, that they were supposed to go to work at the Coast Guard Yard, but did not get on due to the work load tapering off. If the boys read my articles they would understand just what I wrote in regard to this situation. I mentioned the fact that by May or June the work load would let up since the U. S. fiscal year ends as of June 30th of every year and also the department responsible for cancelling the super-flat-top may have some bearing on the program. That, according to what we read in newspapers, may be the reason. But, cheer up fellows, jobs and bigger jobs are coming up now. After the Taft-Hartley Act is scrapped, look for better conditions, savvy?

At the regular meeting of April 15th, Vice President Horace Buckley, presented to yours truly and chairman, a very beautiful gavel. After his very eloquent and timely speech, the body gave Brother Buckley a rousing round of applause. Your chairman accepted the same with the honor and dignity that goes with it.

Brother Walter Ross who was reported sick, is now well and back at work again. Glad to report that and now for our "Flashy Flashes." Every day I meet some of the fellows, they invite me over

Line Construction in California Desert

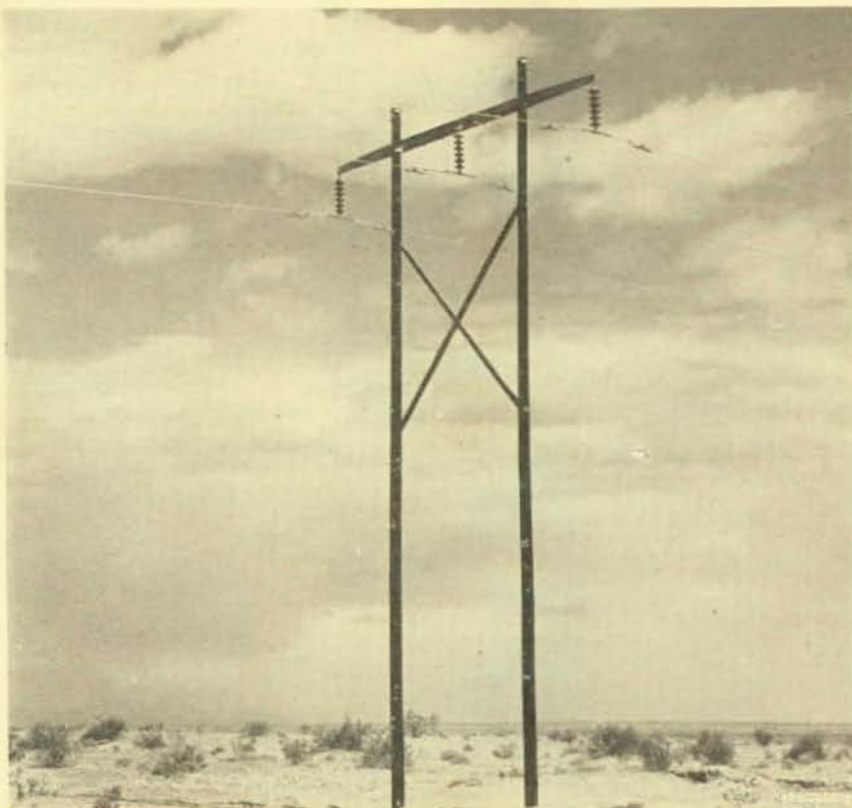


Photo above was forwarded from California by International Representative C. H. Rohrer, who writes that it shows type of pole line construction used by Pollock Brothers for the Imperial Irrigation District from El Centro to Coachella across the desert, paralleling west shore of the Salton Sea.

to their houses for different reasons, one wants me to try out his new lawn mower (he can't wait until the grass grows). Another wants me to help paint his boat. By the way, my son got me to help pass around cigars, since he became a proud papa for the first time a couple of days ago. That sets me up into the grandpa class. How about that? So look for a cigar at the next meeting, where I'll be seeing ya.

REUBEN SEARS, P. S.

Bid Company President Best Wishes on His Retirement

L. U. 1514, HANSON, MASS.—During the last week of March the majority of the enamel-room help were laid off for a week while one of the ovens was being repaired. Since then the work has been very slow, although there is a good amount of steel on hand, and more has been coming in.

At our regular meeting the contract for 1949 was discussed and amendments voted. Mr. Arthur Houle was present to advise us, and the seats were pretty well filled.

We regret to report that Margaret Perry and Arvilla Russell are ill. We hope for them a speedy and perfect recovery.

So glad that Lillian Kilcup has recovered from her long illness and is once more at work.

April 1st we were all in receipt of letters from Russell Burrage informing us of his retirement as president of the Wheeler Reflector Company.

We feel a twinge of regret, even though of late, the majority of us do not remember the Burrage family, who had their summer home at "The Needles" on Maquan pond.

In the early 1900's A. C. Burrage, Russell Burrage's father, built up in this corner of Hanson a thriving little manufacturing village.

The fine, modern railway station and hotel were razed several years ago, "The Needles" was destroyed by fire, and the little fourth-class U. S. post office is now a residence. But the maples, which A. C. Burrage caused to be planted from the lower end of Pleasant Street, to, and along Main Street and down Indian Head Street, are still flourishing, and remain a lasting memorial to him, his family and his dream.

So we who remember, are wishing Russell Burrage the best, in whatever path his future may lie.

Minnie has a new family of three and is grandmother to several more kittens. And time marches on.

Music in the Air

When the Christmas bonus has been spent (Hard to see it before it went.) When the snow is deep about the door And hope for a winter mild, is o'er, Local 1514 has a "contract meet" And the membership fills every seat. While we vote,

Then Wheeler's business goes so flat That we can't afford an Easter hat. The help gets laid off, two by two Or six by six, and the word comes through That the company finds the going rough. And a one-cent raise would be quite too tough.

Nothing comes from the press-room to anneal And all the gang's unloading steel. And we sweat.

The superintendent shakes his head, The foreman walks with a weary tread. The chemist slows the mills that grind, While his hair grows thin o'er his worried mind.

And after we've paid our income tax We wonder who next will get the axe. We've sprayed all that there is to spray, Inspected and sent shades on their way. And the weary ones who have been spared

Clean off the booths that are scraped and bared.

Then we sweep.

And after we've swept 'til the cans o'er flow,

And the holes in the floor find a lower low, And the dust overhead dresses pipes in gray.

And the contract's signed and laid away; There comes of a sudden a dreadful rush, And new help comes in the brooms to push.

Then we work like slaves in the sun or rain,

'Til it's time to be laid off again.

And we sweep.

VERDA M. LANE, P. S.

Illinois Local Favors Going to "BA" Status

L. U. 1515, DIXON, ILL.—The regular meeting of Local 1515, Production and Maintenance Workers, Illinois Northern Utilities Company, Dixon, Illinois, was held on April 1, 1949.

The membership voted by secret ballot on two issues:

1. Should the Local amend its by-laws to change its status from "B" to "BA" in the I. O. and raise the dues from \$1.00 per month to \$1.50 per month.

2. Should the local accept a memorandum of agreement reached in collective bargaining between the Edison System Local Unions Committee and the companies, as presented.

The results of the first issue resulted in a vote of 7 to 1 in favor of the proposal.

The voting on the second issue resulted in a vote of 12 to 1 in favor of the memorandum.

The above-mentioned memorandum involved a straight across the board raise of 9 cents per hour for every employee and money for adjusting inequities existing in the Gas Departments of the Company. The memorandum also included a two-year contract with the option of opening on wages only at the end of one year.

Harry Estener of the 6th Vice-Presidential District, Chicago, Illinois, explained negotiations which resulted in the memorandum reached between the union and management.

ELWEN SLOTHOWER, F. S.

Aurora Borealis Inflames Imagination of Alaskan

L. U. 1533, FAIRBANKS, ALASKA.—(Business Manager William P. Laughlin has asked us to publish the following material prepared by Brother Stuart C. Buck.)

The Aurora Borealis, that magnificent sight of the northland is a common enough sight to any Brother who happens to be fortunate enough (or wise enough) to belong to Local 1533 of Fairbanks, Alaska. The accompanying photographic proof of our contention that to live anywhere else on earth is only foolishness, demonstrates vividly what electricity can accomplish when properly applied.

We, of course, do not intend to insult the intelligence of our Brothers by going so far as to intimate that the atmospheric glow shown hovering over Fairbanks was actually caused by any of our local Brotherhood. Naturally it

Aurora Borealis as Seen at Fairbanks



A member of Local Union 1533, Fairbanks, Alaska, writes that the great phenomenon "demonstrates vividly what electricity can accomplish when properly applied." He disclaims union credit for the phenomenon.

Group Receives Service Pins from Anaconda Company



Pictured above are active employees and pensioners of the Anaconda Wire and Cable Co., Sycamore Mill, who received service pins in recognition of 25 years of service or more at a Service Recognition Dinner given by the company on March 23, 1949, at Sycamore, Illinois. Left to right, first row: Harvey Petrie, Albert Cain, Jennie Quist, Mae Hubbard, Charles Hindenburg and Floyd Stroberg. Second row: Paul Reynolds, J. L. Walker, Anna Manson, Mary Gustafson, Ethel Barney, Maida Whitney, Henry Hoffman and Ernest Hoffman. Third row: John Hansen, Harry Armington, Frank Hertz, Albert Munson and Ronald Jackson. Fourth row: John Whitman, Ellery Flansburg, Edward Arntzen, Axel Swanson, Ed White, E. S. Hulan and Harvey Rickard.

was not. We give God the credit for that part of it.

Ah! But utilizing that phenomena, that was the hard part. By reversing the bi-polar magneto-trunnion lead on our biggest turbocharging polarator, we found that the magnetic lines of force produced by the commutator refused to follow the pre-determined course of least resistance, i.e. from the trunnion box to the oscillating magnetron. No, it had to do it the hard way. The flux instead jumped clear across the width of the cirro-trocher molechoke to the camshaft and began to attract the electro-meter and shorting the multiplier circuit, thereby causing a triple inverted repellent field which we find has a tendency to attract the ionized particles which cause the aurora. The accomplished result is shown.

So far, the rheostatic effect of the resistor counter-circuit has been giving trouble and causes a poor control of the result.

The only complaint so far has been from a few citizens who claim that they cannot sleep because of the continual glare, and a plot has been rumored to tar and feather our business agent and enact more rigid legislation to control electrical unions.

* * * *

The apprentice training program instituted by I. B. E. W., Local No. 1533, has gotten off to a good start according to Brother William Laughlin, business agent. Many of the students are planning to take advantage of their G. I. educational rights and have already made application to the Veteran's Administration.

To date, three classes have been held at the Carpenters' building, 307 Fifth Street. The classes are being held semi-weekly for the month of April, but it

is hoped that at some future time it will become feasible to disperse the student body into various classes according to their specified specialization, previous training, etc.

Brother C. R. Buck will teach classes in Theory and Fundamentals of Electricity; Brother Ted Rackowski, Tools, Theory of Meters and Testing, and Electrical Equipment and Materials; Brother H. Newman, Motor Theory; and Brother H. Neill, Generator Theory.

There is a vital need in the Territory for men trained in their various fields to fulfill the requirements of a fast-growing country. These men are not to be found in the Territory today. In the past most of the work has been done by migrant labor which comes up, works for a short season, and leaves again. What the Territory needs is men who will help Alaska grow. And to grow, there must be trained men who know what they are doing; what and how.

It is to this end that the local electrical union at Fairbanks has been working. For several months groundwork has been laid and work done to get the program into operation. On December 22 of last year, Commissioner Benson of the Department of Labor in the Territory wrote a letter to Local 1533; assuring the union of the cooperation of the Department in the institution of such a school.

There is no reason why other trades should not follow the lead of the Electricians and help provide trained men who can and will do their jobs as they should be done. At the present, the movement is still in its infancy and there is much to be done. With the cooperation of the Department of Labor, other trade unions, contractors, and the people of Alaska, the program shows every evidence of great success.

Anaconda Firm Presents Service Pins to Members

L. U. 1543, SYCAMORE, ILL.—On the evening of March 23rd, 1949, the high school cafeteria was filled with 200 Anaconda employees who attended their first annual service recognition dinner, at which time each employee with 10 years or more of service with Anaconda Wire and Cable Company, received a special service award pin. Approximately 40 per cent of all Anaconda employees have a 10-year service record with Anaconda. Tables for the dinner were arranged with special decorations, including large cakes in the center with wide strips of ribbon leading to each place. Also at each place was a large orange and black program with each employee's name printed thereon. Inside pages of the program included an aerial photograph of the Sycamore Mill and a "Salute to Service" signed by Charles B. Townsend, mill manager.

When the dinner was finished all lights were turned out and the candles on the cakes were lighted. Each honored guest then pulled the ribbon leading to his or her place and out of a special compartment built under the cake in the center of the table came their service award pin. For 25 years or over employees found a beautiful gold Anaconda Spearhead pin set with a diamond. For 20 years to 25 years, a gold Anaconda Spearhead pin; for 15 to 20 years a silver Anaconda Spearhead pin, and for 10 to 15 years a copper Anaconda Spearhead pin.

Charles B. Townsend, mill manager, then addressed the entire group informally, stating that "We have a common interest in that all of us work together at the Sycamore Mill of the Anaconda Wire and Cable Company. That interest, at least in the number of hours we devote to it, ranks second only to our

Seattle Members Tube Job Covers World



In forwarding above photograph, Paul Costello, editor of the paper published by Local Union 46, Seattle, writes: "Members of Local 3 may plaster neon all over Times Square, but members of Local 46 can be seen here putting neon all over the world." The 46-foot sign is atop the tower of the new \$7,000,000 plant of the Seattle "Post-Intelligencer." Neon tubing marks lines of latitude and longitude on the globe. Members of Local Union 46 who can be seen working on the job are, from left: Art Congdon, Dan Davis and Joe Falkenharm.

homes. Right now, we are spending eight hours a day under the same roof—almost half of the hours we are awake we spend at our jobs. Knowing this, isn't it important that we do our best to make our working together just as pleasant and productive as we can possibly make it?

"Our company is a successful company and it's important that we continue to be if you and I want to keep our jobs. I can tell you that we are the leading wire and cable manufacturers in the United States. And I know that we want to be."

The active employees group which had 25 years of service or more, and who received the Gold Anaconda Spearhead pin with the diamond, was headed by Maida L. Whitney with 44 years and 6 months

of service, followed by Paul Reynolds with 36 years and 7 months service and E. W. Flansburg with 32 years and 7 months of service.

The active employees group which had 20 to 25 years of service, and received the Gold Anaconda Spearhead pin, was headed by Walter J. Jacky and Marie Walker with 24 years and 8 months service, followed by Edward J. Brotske with 24 years and 7 months and R. C. Woelfer with 24 years and 6 months and Einer Nelson with 24 years and 2 months of service. Charles B. Townsend, mill manager, was among this group.

The active employees group which had 15 to 20 years of service, and who received a silver Anaconda Spearhead pin, was headed by E. E. Sellers with 19 years and 10 months of service, followed

by Geo. R. Judkins with 19 years and 9 months' service, and Thomas P. Lawler and Elmer Friewald with 19 years and 8 months of service.

The active employees group which had 10 to 15 years of service, and who received the copper Anaconda Spearhead pin, was headed by Bennie Olson, Charles Marshall and Ellery M. Landis, all with 14 years and 10 months of service.

Pensioners who received the 25 years of service or over service award, the Gold Anaconda Spearhead pin with diamond, were Earnest Hoffman, 45 years; Harry Fraunberg, 42 1-2 years; Anna Schalk, 41 years; Frank Hertzell, 39 years; Grace Harris, 34 years; Ethel Barney, 34 years; John Hansen, 30 years, and Lillie Mae Hubbard, 26 years.

Pensioners who received the 20 to 25 years of service award, the Gold Anaconda Spearhead pin, were Charles Hindenburg, 24 years; William St. Dennis, 24 years; A. B. Cain, 23 years; John Mathey, 21 years, and Louise London, 21 years.

There was only one pensioner to receive the 15 to 20 year service award pin, the Silver Anaconda Spearhead, and that was Annetta Duncan.

There were four pensioners to receive the copper Anaconda Spearhead service award indicative of 10 to 15 years of service, and they were James Hunt, 13 years; Millie Barney, 12 years; Bluthner Petrie, 12 years, and John Rhode, 11 years.

The total number of employees to receive service award pins was 197—35 with 25 years of service or over, 66 with 20 to 25 years of service, 38 with 15 to 20 years of service, and 58 with 10 to 15 years of service.

Local No. 1543, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, is really proud of the records of these members and pensioners.

R. A. FOSTER,
President.

Apprenticeship

(Continued from page 16)

sociations and the local unions for apprentice training purposes.

5. A small shop fee from the apprentice to provide necessary supplies.

6. Cooperation between Federal and local agencies with labor unions.

Local 134, following along these general lines, has an active apprenticeship training system, operating in conjunction with the Chicago Board of Education. Washburne Trade School, the home of Local 134's apprenticeship system, has provided additional classrooms and instructors. Visual education now plays an important part in the apprentice training program. At considerable expense the local union installed and provided an instructor for a complete glass-letter-bending shop for its apprentices. The increased demand for remote and electronic controls has been answered by the installation of an electrical control room, with the co-operation of the foremost heating and refrigeration manufacturers and Local Union 134.

January 13, 1949 to April 10, 1949 Inclusive

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L. U.	264—	139211	139215	265—	139213	139217	266—	139219	139223	267—	139225	139229	268—	139231	139235	269—	139237	139241	270—	139243	139247	271—	139249	139253	272—	139255	139259	273—	139261	139265	274—	139267	139271	275—	139273	139277	276—	139279	139283	277—	139285	139289	278—	139291	139295	279—	139297	139301	280—	139303	139307	281—	139309	139313	282—	139315	139319	283—	139321	139325	284—	139327	139331	285—	139333	139337	286—	139339	139343	287—	139345	139349	288—	139351	139355	289—	139357	139361	290—	139363	139367	291—	139369	139373	292—	139375	139379	293—	139381	139385	294—	139387	139391	295—	139393	139397	296—	139401	139405	297—	139407	139411	298—	139413	139417	299—	139419	139423	300—	139425	139429	301—	139431	139435	302—	139437	139441	303—	139443	139447	304—	139449	139453	305—	139455	139459	306—	139461	139465	307—	139467	139471	308—	139473	139477	309—	139479	139483	310—	139485	139489	311—	139491	139495	312—	139497	139501	313—	139503	139507	314—	139509	139513	315—	139515	139519	316—	139521	139525	317—	139527	139531	318—	139533	139537	319—	139539	139543	320—	139545	139549	321—	139551	139555	322—	139557	139561	323—	139563	139567	324—	139569	139573	325—	139575	139579	326—	139581	139585	327—	139587	139591	328—	139593	139597	329—	139601	139605	330—	139607	139611	331—	139613	139617	332—	139619	139623	333—	139625	139629	334—	139631	139635	335—	139637	139641	336—	139643	139647	337—	139649	139653	338—	139655	139659	339—	139661	139665	340—	139667	139671	341—	139673	139677	342—	139679	139683	343—	139685	139689	344—	139691	139695	345—	139697	139701	346—	139703	139707	347—	139709	139713	348—	139715	139719	349—	139721	139725	350—	139727	139731	351—	139733	139737	352—	139739	139743	353—	139745	139749	354—	139751	139755	355—	139757	139761	356—	139763	139767	357—	139769	139773	358—	139775	139779	359—	139781	139785	360—	139787	139791	361—	139793	139797	362—	139801	139805	363—	139807	139811	364—	139813	139817	365—	139819	139823	366—	139825	139829	367—	139831	139835	368—	139837	139841	369—	139843	139847	370—	139849	139853	371—	139855	139859	372—	139861	139865	373—	139867	139871	374—	139873	139877	375—	139879	139883	376—	139885	139889	377—	139891	139895	378—	139897	139901	379—	139903	139907	380—	139909	139913	381—	139915	139919	382—	139921	139925	383—	139927	139931	384—	139933	139937	385—	139939	139943	386—	139945	139949	387—	139951	139955	388—	139957	139961	389—	139963	139967	390—	139969	139973	391—	139975	139979	392—	139981	139985	393—	139987	139991	394—	139993	139997	395—	140001	140005	396—	140007	140011	397—	140013	140017	398—	140019	140023	399—	140025	140029	400—	140031	140035	401—	140037	140041	402—	140043	140047	403—	140049	140053	404—	140055	140059	405—	140061	140065	406—	140067	140071	407—	140073	140077	408—	140079	140083	409—	140085	140089	410—	140091	140095	411—	140097	140101	412—	140103	140107	413—	140109	140113	414—	140115	140119	415—	140121	140125	416—	140127	140131	417—	140133	140137	418—	140139	140143	419—	140145	140149	420—	140151	140155	421—	140157	140161	422—	140163	140167	423—	140169	140173	424—	140175	140179	425—	140181	140185	426—	140187	140191	427—	140193	140197	428—	140199	140203	429—	140205	140209	430—	140211	140215	431—	140217	140221	432—	140223	140227	433—	140229	140233	434—	140235	140239	435—	140241	140245	436—	140247	140251	437—	140253	140257	438—	140259	140263	439—	140265	140269	440—	140271	140275	441—	140277	140281	442—	140283	140287	443—	140289	140293	444—	140295	140299	445—	140301	140305	446—	140307	140311	447—	140313	140317	448—	140319	140323	449—	140325	140329	450—	140331	140335	451—	140337	140341	452—	140343	140347	453—	140349	140353	454—	140355	140359	455—	140361	140365	456—	140367	140371	457—	140373	140377	458—	140379	140383	459—	140385	140389	460—	140391	140395	461—	140397	140401	462—	140403	140407	463—	140409	140413	464—	140415	140419	465—	140421	140425	466—	140427	140431	467—	140433	140437	468—	140439	140443	469—	140445	140449	470—	140451	140455	471—	140457	140461	472—	140463	140467	473—	140469	140473	474—	140475	140479	475—	140481	140485	476—	140487	140491	477—	140493	140497	478—	140501	140505	479—	140507	140511	480—	140513	140517	481—	140519	140523	482—	140525	140529	483—	140531	140535	484—	140537	140541	485—	140543	140547	486—	140549	140553	487—	140555	140559	488—	140561	140565	489—	140567	140571	490—	140573	140577	491—	140579	140583	492—	140585	140589	493—	140591	140595	494—	140597	140601	495—	140603	140607	496—	140609	140613	497—	140615	140619	498—	140621	140625	499—	140627	140631	500—	140633	140637	501—	140639	140643	502—	140645	140649	503—	140651	140655	504—	140657	140661	505—	140663	140667	506—	140669	140673	507—	140675	140679	508—	140681	140685	509—	140687	140691	510—	140693	140697	511—	140699	140703	512—	140705	140709	513—	140711	140715	514—	140717	140721	515—	140723	140727	516—	140729	140733	517—	140735	140739	518—	140741	140745	519—	140747	140751	520—	140753	140757	521—	140759	140763	522—	140765	140769	523—	140771	140775	524—	140777	140781	525—	140783	140787	526—	140789	140793	527—	140795	140799	528—	140801	140805	529—	140807	140811	530—	140813	140817	531—	140819	140823	532—	140825	140829	533—	140831	140835	534—	140837	140841	535—	140843	140847	536—	140849	140853	537—	140855	140859	538—	140861	140865	539—	140867	140871	540—	140873	140877	541—	140879	140883	542—	140885	140889	543—	140891	140895	544—	140897	140901	545—	140903	140907	546—	140909	140913	547—	140915	140919	548—	140921	140925	549—	140927	140931	550—	140933	140937	551—	140939	140943	552—	140945	140949	553—	140951	140955	554—	140957	140961	555—	140963	140967	556—	140969	140973	557—	140975	140979	558—	140981	140985	559—	140987	140991	560—	140993	140997	561—	141001	141005	562—	141007	141011	563—	141013	141017	564—	141019	141023	565—	141025	141029	566—	141031	141035	567—	141037	141041	568—	141043	141047	569—	141049	141053	570—	141055	141059	571—	141061	141065	572—	141067	141071	573—	141073	141077	574—	141079	141083	575—	141085	141089	576—	141091	141095	577—	141097	141101	578—	141103	141107	579—	141109	141113	580—	141115	141119	581—	141121	141125	582—	141127	141131	583—	141133	141137	584—	141139	141143	585—	141145	141149	586—	141151	141155	587—	141157	141161	588—	141163	141167	589—	141169	141173	590—	141175	141179	591—	141181	141185	592—	141187	141191	593—	141193	141197	594—	141199	141203	595—	141205	141209	596—	141211	141215	597—	141217	141221	598—	141223	141227	599—	141229	141233	600—	141235	141239	601—	141241	141245	602—	141247	141251	603—	141253	141257	604—	141259	141263	605—	141265	141269	606—	141271	141275	607—	141277	141281	608—	141283	141287	609—	141289	141293	610—	141295	141299	611—	141301	141305	612—	141307	141311	613—	141313	141317	614—	141319	141323	615—	141325	141329	616—	141331	141335	617—	141337	141341	618—	141343	141347	619—	141349	141353	620—	141355	141359	621—	141361	141365	622—	141367	141371	623—	141373	141377	624—	141379	141383	625—	141385	141389	626—	141391	141395	627—	141397	141401	628—	141403	141407	629—	141409	141413	630—	141415	141419	631—	141421	141425	632—	141427	141431	633—	141433	141437	634—	141439	141443	635—	141445	141449	636—	141451	141455	637—	141457	141461	638—	141463	141467	639—	141469	141473	640—	141475	141479	641—	141481	141485	642—	141487	141491	643—	141493	141497	644—	141499	141503	645—	141505	141509	646—	141511	141515	647—	141517	141521	648—	141523	141527	649—	141529	141533	650—	141535	141539	651—	141541	141545	652—	141547	141551	653—	141553	141557	654—	141559	141563	655—	141565	141569	656—	141571	141575	657—	141577	141581	658—	141583	141587	659—	141589	141593	660—	141595	141599	661—	141601	141605	662—</
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L. U.	605--(Cont.)	L. U.	652--(Cont.)	L. U.	702--(Cont.)	L. U.	750--	L. U.	795--	L. U.	844--(Cont.)	L. U.	889--(Cont.)
177028	177507	B 627244	627270	75817	75920	286522	286527	21086	651114	497251	497289	709729	709760
B 385347	385348	B 627244	281044	246460	247500	B 573277	573326	45208	45262	844925	844926	B 764192	764193
343217	343218	343217	343218	354616	354617	B 588966	588967	611738	611739	850585	850586	850585	850586
83606	83603	30521	30529	354901	354901	341723	341723	887973	887974	BA 34998	34999	881	882
138620	138643	343210	343211	355207	355209	799268	799270	887973	887974	BA 81738	81739	892	893
724463	724559	604745	604746	287001	287002	B 380198	380201	229729	229731	BA 198001	198027	BA 32853	32854
770150	770161	829807	829829	B 497403	498173	B 855751	855914	992786	992913	22976	23057	BA 59251	59257
281580	281710	B 64006	64006	B 933967	933992	867803	867806	70204	71230	70204	71230	70204	71230
417544	417551	B 431429	431500	704--	704--	B 880480	880480	729669	729669	BA 79263	79266	156144	156175
109594	109747	B 546001	546050	135298	135299	165203	165203	735317	735317	BA 101352	101458	407792	407932
147978	147983	923190	923228	705--	705--	951234	951234	39154	39154	485251	485264	172301	172302
B 777029	777136	29641	29780	B 523519	523533	693788	693792	76972	77234	174321	174730	527150	527172
B 905509	905509	210835	210835	590618	590618	897105	897237	196214	196247	393313	393329	885847	885909
935657	935688	B 73203	73203	B 905134	905143	805429	805437	970750	970751	451501	451550	82752	82780
109800	109814	B 193750	193811	707--	707--	55047	55179	329806	329808	BA 117001	117016	864298	864315
B 224406	224412	342307	342392	708--	708--	22501	22565	781643	781697	786225	786300	304211	304305
867922	867969	702901	702901	166391	166500	B 396264	396304	36732	36732	52627	52696	741837	741837
10228	10281	B 43548	43614	971066	971071	B 610943	610949	474105	474142	730394	730314	213001	213221
B 618734	618736	B 298824	298824	630151	630248	894720	894730	BA 181245	181668	141401	141413	328973	329250
820180	820876	315855	315889	709--	709--	65588	655651	B 628443	628473	248005	249000	496770	496771
B 842251	842299	922011	922500	710--	710--	350468	350475	720391	720391	BA 535305	535724	134701	134841
28001	28055	922826	922875	711--	711--	657879	657892	330021	330028	708751	708801	262933	263000
64235	64236	1417	1429	712--	712--	350468	350475	B 388308	388315	764083	764089	898	899
B 123093	124028	116082	116082	713--	713--	159311	159320	153884	153936	584082	584089	307254	307264
164901	165000	971311	971305	714--	714--	569911	570090	B 807001	807020	584082	584089	765394	765449
636085	636086	153649	153750	715--	715--	650911	651250	202354	202388	102381	102584	899	900
286598	286764	150501	150556	716--	716--	840751	841420	909195	909208	123082	123089	376880	376994
702709	702710	425251	425256	717--	717--	841501	841780	206456	206461	BA 545332	545392	901	902
B 191765	191771	408856	408860	718--	718--	726340	726340	642546	642546	BA 60089	60091	BA 117671	117689
165051	165061	808082	808095	719--	719--	109101	109101	184593	184593	BA 103601	103622	171776	171780
806751	806781	952609	952814	720--	720--	135226	135252	600001	600112	BA 216738	216750	234167	234172
26063	26084	664--	664--	721--	721--	157525	157548	39998	40047	372377	372347	243957	244129
394018	394067	665--	665--	722--	722--	109301	109327	228811	228811	BA 425767	425777	581827	581827
704821	704827	349071	349071	723--	723--	187501	187559	40512	40523	874501	874600	712575	712593
751968	751969	827901	828000	724--	724--	440091	440248	916140	916288	922026	922074	849011	850424
BA 107701	107702	B 64280	64500	725--	725--	440581	441000	23501	23664	829233	829292	906	907
339312	339410	80251	80433	726--	726--	857601	857930	36086	36204	55292	55292	BA 62496	62497
706121	706123	B 106552	106567	727--	727--	824141	824168	BA 293251	293250	103161	103161	264962	264962
B 192990	192992	119245	119250	728--	728--	824168	824171	BA 293251	293250	BA 64721	64721	538331	538341
293052	293133	325798	325771	729--	729--	824171	824171	BA 120569	120730	BA 81912	81913	258878	258879
580717	580717	371251	371505	730--	730--	232275	232277	175400	175400	576571	576750	908	909
725854	725920	668--	668--	731--	731--	328324	328490	990900	990910	439198	439256	BA 605054	605143
BA 806774	806791	669--	669--	732--	732--	106996	106996	990256	990256	572047	572047	30751	30751
908025	908025	670--	670--	733--	733--	132410	132410	184394	184394	39797	398061	293241	293241
794406	794550	671--	671--	734--	734--	335592	335593	BA 363024	363046	958522	958542	909	910
25656	25658	672--	672--	735--	735--	340258	340500	BA 1 A B	296 A B	12479	12500	910	911
64930	65051	673--	673--	736--	736--	504244	504439	BA 1 B B	296 A B	BA 6801	6801	130291	130292
153751	153779	674--	674--	737--	737--	885419	885419	BA 75704	75704	97506	97506	2904251	2904251
154506	154653	675--	675--	738--	738--	786751	786837	137451	137451	163208	163213	722946	723000
B 311619	311621	676--	676--	739--	739--	172550	172557	BA 80301	80623	BA 646571	646890	267011	267014
329991	329991	677--	677--	740--	740--	204315	204509	956955	956955	BA 335887	335887	214861	214918
354220	354252	678--	678--	741--	741--	299630	299636	BA 335887	335887	BA 532508	532512	637242	637244
776874	776987	679--	679--	742--	742--	335696	335700	BA 217022	217500	15453	15454	708874	708874
373501	373599	680--	680--	743--	743--	786574	786837	BA 328801	328121	737084	737131	912	913
957685	957750	681--	681--	744--	744--	806251	806251	355449	355449	BA 109215	109218	222802	222827
104841	104846	682--	682--	745--	745--	834757	834757	BA 387001	387700	427508	427508	506398	506398
B 704313	704316	683--	683--	746--	746--	101079	101082	BA 621853	621861	25636	25645	118710	118788
B 736889	736889	684--	684--	747--	747--	975292	975291	BA 735491	735491	BA 125091	125091	417168	417182
37250	37286	685--	685--	748--	748--	707134	707135	BA 109022	109055	BA 428298	428298	849013	849013
BA 79802	79833	686--	686--	749--	749--	332414	332441	BA 428298	428298	BA 713091	713091	889401	889405
B 6001	6001	687--	687--	750--	750--	425434	425435	BA 600423	600750	243313	243328	914	915
B 634554	634555	688--	688--	751--	751--	833531	833542	BA 277968	277968	BA 311574	311575	157102	157214
B 692986	693000	689--	689--	752--	752--	77981	77985	BA 485751	485774	BA 70751	70751	BA 429700	429709
4818	4820	690--	690--	753--	753--	102900	102900	BA 688272	688272	BA 22834	22834	480477	480498
B 60674	60741	691--	691--	754--	754--	200520	200520	BA 63625	63628	BA 535816	535825	134507	134507
622260	622261	692--	692--	755--	755--	122551	122551	BA 65050	65057	BA 740296	740297	790547	790548
843276	843479	693--	693--	756--	756--	160893	160893	BA 784597	784601	975654	975750	244504	244504
90752	90767	694--	694--	757--	757--	617430	617431	BA 296784	296787	13921	14000	618748	618750
383695	383853	695--	695--	758--	758--	39524	39525	BA 358449	358449	50001	50108	729426	729426
BA 93087	94009	696--	696--	759--	759--	154881	154947	BA 390959	390964	BA 517546	517586	918	919
554489	554580	697--	697--	760--	760--	205591	205805	BA 517546	517586	BA 978331	978332	920	921
704739	704739	698--	698--	761--	761--	297601	297626	BA 579104	579147	BA 100537	100595	921	922
B 103715	103758	699--	699--	762--	762--	44444	44444	BA 70874	70874	BA 86275	86275	922	923
210103	210104	700--	700--	763--	763--	307805	307903	BA 891498	891498	BA 117161	117351	923	924
344745	344960	701--	701--	764--	764--	148173	148258	BA 11620	11656	BA 338544	338545	924	925
23350	23360	702--	702--	765--	765--	722523	722520	BA 65010	65017	BA 576255	576303	925	926
90780	90787	703--	703--	766--	766--	160893	160893	BA 162056	162499	BA 82501	82564	926	927
B 706517	706518	704--	704--	767--	767--	990829	990829	BA 553819	553820	BA 418207	418249	927	928
B 554459	554503	705--	705--	768--	768--	8859	8859	BA 114009	114011	BA 765808	765810	928	929
B 615099	615099	706--	706--	769--	769--	85501	85533						

1298	BA 78308 78371	1346	(Cont.)	1399	(Cont.)	1451	B 120857 120884	1508	B 40676 40745	1586	B 133300 133308	Missing	
1299	BA 206929 207282	1347	BA 63033 63035	1400	BA 71164 71193	1452	B 090657 090657	1509	B 889847 889848	1587	B 632501 925244	1170	115209—115210
1300	BA 204246 204207	1348	701713 701714	1401	BA 72001 72041	1453	B 754612 754617	1510	B 132675 132739	1588	B 213557 213600	1171	638016
1301	BA 106070 106237	1349	82276 92306	1402	BA 4277 4292	1454	BA 9678 9704	1511	B 73879 73886	1589	B 77850 77855	1172	476—473
1302	BA 11751 112300	1350	BA 583308 583345	1403	BA 829546 829548	1455	BA 10846 110025	1512	B 131401 131400	1590	B 131401 131400	1173	479—480
1303	BA 143124 143126	1351	BA 11203 11250	1404	BA 133809 133905	1456	BA 113321 113330	1513	B 372001 372083	1591	B 780001 780000	1174	490—497
1304	BA 198794 198806	1352	BA 63018 63021	1405	BA 199830 199982	1457	BA 99379 99411	1514	B 472214 472276	1592	B 141319 141410	1212	234814—234815
1305	BA 229301 229306	1353	BA 163501 163761	1406	BA 20501 20523	1458	BA 195193 195375	1515	B 876552 876596	1593	B 781168 781200	1213	234822—234823
1306	BA 442761 442800	1354	BA 137505 137508	1407	BA 306128 306157	1459	BA 501628 501637	1516	B 205054 205055	1594	B 984001 984000	1214	326409 326377
1307	BA 526032 526050	1355	BA 137107 137250	1408	BA 314328 314347	1460	BA 270282 270291	1517	B 437181 437365	1595	B 725443 725467	1215	326640
1308	BA 189839 189847	1356	BA 729001 729245	1409	BA 464119 464120	1461	BA 830025 830034	1518	B 54768 54770	1596	B 30558 30562	1216	606870
1309	BA 195771 195783	1357	BA 6088 6091	1410	BA 583193 583194	1462	BA 38251 38273	1519	B 403984 404095	1597	B 108753 108754	1217	379142—379275
1310	BA 273552 273687	1358	BA 73922 74250	1411	BA 195623 195624	1463	BA 311489 311497	1520	B 110401 110404	1598	B 9901 9902	1218	699699
1311	BA 377807 377808	1359	BA 180751 182122	1412	BA 21008 21010	1464	BA 958468 958500	1521	B 209240 209250	1599	BA 110101 110214	1219	291181—300181
1312	BA 4830 4830	1360	BA 90677 91000	1413	BA 783011 783348	1465	BA 15601 15616	1522	B 757001 757044	1600	B 110101 110214	1220	300181—300181
1313	BA 22501 22523	1361	BA 45738 45775	1414	BA 134314 134316	1466	BA 114601 114633	1523	B 879346 879346	1601	B 132601 132607	1221	300181—300181
1314	BA 72960 72962	1362	BA 503991 504000	1415	BA 432105 432122	1467	BA 891250 891269	1524	B 517916 517916	1602	B 726919 726917	1222	300181—300181
1315	BA 558461 558750	1363	BA 801001 801040	1416	BA 212001 212100	1468	BA 81051 81074	1525	B 726919 726917	1603	B 156396 156401	1223	300181—300181
1316	BA 795458 795463	1364	BA 170992 170779	1417	BA 384001 384170	1469	BA 84458 84458	1526	B 726919 726917	1604	B 269354 269354	1224	300181—300181
1317	BA 825751 825751	1365	BA 2101 2112	1418	BA 638266 638269	1470	BA 700826 700907	1527	B 15001 15021	1605	B 15001 15021	1225	300181—300181
1318	BA 625718 626110	1366	BA 67225 67231	1419	BA 705288 705293	1471	BA 14007 14007	1528	B 15001 15021	1606	B 15001 15021	1226	300181—300181
1319	BA 878949 878960	1367	BA 80849 80850	1420	BA 09912 09916	1472	BA 268880 268900	1529	B 15001 15021	1607	B 15001 15021	1227	300181—300181
1320	BA 147812 147814	1368	BA 210751 210933	1421	BA 464842 464848	1473	BA 881818 881860	1530	B 15001 15021	1608	B 15001 15021	1228	300181—300181
1321	BA 108809 108827	1369	BA 10641 10648	1422	BA 539400 539520	1474	BA 851191 851192	1531	B 15001 15021	1609	B 15001 15021	1229	300181—300181
1322	BA 888001 888006	1370	BA 934071 934090	1423	BA 86054 86061	1475	BA 977531 977532	1532	B 15001 15021	1610	B 15001 15021	1230	300181—300181
1323	BA 92273 92280	1371	BA 306780 306820	1424	BA 748026 748029	1476	BA 15301 15303	1533	B 487818 487921	1611	B 15001 15021	1231	300181—300181
1324	BA 714554 714556	1372	BA 20001 20007	1425	BA 844890 844890	1477	BA 114301 114307	1534	B 447094 447184	1612	B 15001 15021	1232	300181—300181
1325	BA 116528 116560	1373	BA 117320 117370	1426	BA 043564 043610	1478	BA 114301 114307	1535	B 447094 447184	1613	B 15001 15021	1233	300181—300181
1326	BA 205041 205047	1374	BA 127511 127514	1427	BA 793549 793554	1479	BA 114301 114307	1536	B 447094 447184	1614	B 15001 15021	1234	300181—300181
1327	BA 82017 83083	1375	BA 934071 934090	1428	BA 801547 801548	1480	BA 114301 114307	1537	B 447094 447184	1615	B 15001 15021	1235	300181—300181
1328	BA 440140 440141	1376	BA 777011 777014	1429	BA 86054 86061	1481	BA 114301 114307	1538	B 447094 447184	1616	B 15001 15021	1236	300181—300181
1329	BA 760933 760941	1377	BA 49443 49450	1430	BA 738079 738083	1482	BA 114301 114307	1539	B 447094 447184	1617	B 15001 15021	1237	300181—300181
1330	BA 85531 85540	1378	BA 52094 52118	1431	BA 738079 738083	1483	BA 114301 114307	1540	B 447094 447184	1618	B 15001 15021	1238	300181—300181
1331	BA 783809 784070	1379	BA 154501 154845	1432	BA 738079 738083	1484	BA 114301 114307	1541	B 447094 447184	1619	B 15001 15021	1239	300181—300181
1332	BA 166975 166977	1380	BA 452831 452848	1433	BA 738079 738083	1485	BA 114301 114307	1542	B 447094 447184	1620	B 15001 15021	1240	300181—300181
1333	BA 380473 380474	1381	BA 934071 934090	1434	BA 738079 738083	1486	BA 114301 114307	1543	B 447094 447184	1621	B 15001 15021	1241	300181—300181
1334	BA 889058 889059	1382	BA 114922 114924	1435	BA 738079 738083	1487	BA 114301 114307	1544	B 447094 447184	1622	B 15001 15021	1242	300181—300181
1335	BA 121501 121504	1383	BA 206144 206191	1436	BA 738079 738083	1488	BA 114301 114307	1545	B 447094 447184	1623	B 15001 15021	1243	300181—300181
1336	BA 211501 211503	1384	BA 19865 20034	1437	BA 106241 106242	1489	BA 114301 114307	1546	B 447094 447184	1624	B 15001 15021	1244	300181—300181
1337	BA 382501 382501	1385	BA 942255 942385	1438	BA 523250 523257	1490	BA 953120 953141	1547	B 447094 447184	1625	B 15001 15021	1245	300181—300181
1338	BA 604305 604306	1386	BA 12801 12818	1439	BA 582494 582500	1491	BA 15301 15303	1548	B 447094 447184	1626	B 15001 15021	1246	300181—300181
1339	BA 908113 908113	1387	BA 96565 96566	1440	BA 8426 8428	1492	BA 15301 15303	1549	B 447094 447184	1627	B 15001 15021	1247	300181—300181
1340	BA 84537 84541	1388	BA 12A 0000A	1441	BA 108620 108654	1493	BA 15301 15303	1550	B 447094 447184	1628	B 15001 15021	1248	300181—300181
1341	BA 990356 990364	1389	BA 6759 6763	1442	BA 853553 853588	1494	BA 15301 15303	1551	B 447094 447184	1629	B 15001 15021	1249	300181—300181
1342	BA 658578 658632	1390	BA 42551 42620	1443	BA 101747 101748	1495	BA 15301 15303	1552	B 447094 447184	1630	B 15001 15021	1250	300181—300181
1343	BA 973523 973524	1391	BA 6759 6763	1444	BA 741652 741653	1496	BA 15301 15303	1553	B 447094 447184	1631	B 15001 15021	1251	300181—300181
1344	BA 6172 6196	1392	BA 101747 101748	1445	BA 832501 832501	1497	BA 15301 15303	1554	B 447094 447184	1632	B 15001 15021	1252	300181—300181
1345	BA 225207 225207	1393	BA 6759 6763	1446	BA 741652 741653	1498	BA 15301 15303	1555	B 447094 447184	1633	B 15001 15021	1253	300181—300181
1346	BA 570072 570137	1394	BA 6759 6763	1447	BA 832501 832501	1499	BA 15301 15303	1556	B 447094 447184	1634	B 15001 15021	1254	300181—300181
1347	BA 580382 580383	1395	BA 6759 6763	1448	BA 741652 741653	1500	BA 15301 15303	1557	B 447094 447184	1635	B 15001 15021	1255	300181—300181
1348	BA 570138 761201	1396	BA 6759 6763	1449	BA 832501 832501	1501	BA 15301 15303	1558	B 447094 447184	1636	B 15001 15021	1256	300181—300181
1349	BA 964301 964301	1397	BA 6759 6763	1450	BA 741652 741653	1502	BA 15301 15303	1559	B 447094 447184	1637	B 15001 15021	1257	300181—300181
1350	BA 120714 120774	1398	BA 6759 6763	1451	BA 832501 832501	1503	BA 15301 15303	1560	B 447094 447184	1638	B 15001 15021	1258	300181—300181
1351	BA 798368 798368	1399	BA 6759 6763	1452	BA 741652 741653	1504	BA 15301 15303	1561	B 447094 447184	1639	B 15001 15021	1259	300181—300181
1352	BA 908251 908252	1400	BA 6759 6763	1453	BA 832501 832501	1505	BA 15301 15303	1562	B 447094 447184	1640	B 15001 15021	1260	300181—300181
1353	BA 120714 120774	1401	BA 6759 6763	1454	BA 741652 741653	1506	BA 15301 15303	1563	B 447094 447184	1641	B 15001 15021	1261	300181—300181
1354	BA 798368 798368	1402	BA 6759 6763	1455	BA 832501 832501	1507	BA 15301 15303	1564	B 447094 447184	1642	B 15001 15021	1262	300181—300181
1355	BA 908251 908252	1403	BA 6759 6763	1456	BA 741652 741653	1508	BA 15301 15303	1565	B 447094 447184	1643	B 15001 15021	1263	300181—300181
1356	BA 120714 120774	1404	BA 6759 6763	1457	BA 832501 832501	1509	BA 15301 15303	1566	B 447094 447184	1644	B 15001 15021	1264	300181—300181
1357	BA 798368 798368	1405	BA 6759 6763	1458	BA 741652 741653	1510	BA 15301 15303	1567	B 447094 447184	1645	B 15001 15021	1265	300181—300181
1358	BA 908251 908252	1406	BA 6759 6763	1459	BA 832501 832501	1511	BA 15301 15303	1568	B 447094 447184	1646	B 15001 15021	1266	300181—300181
1359	BA 120714 120774	1407	BA 6759 6763	1460	BA 741652 741653	1512	BA 15301 15303	1569	B 447094 447184	1647	B 15001 15021	1267	300181—300181
1360	BA 798368 798368	1408	BA 6759 6763	1461	BA 83250								

Previously Listed Missing—Received	Blank	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void
1104—B 756461—756476	1353—457738—457740	11—(Cont.)	442247 442231	42—(Cont.)	69—418607—418670	108—(Cont.)	150—(Cont.)	160—(Cont.)	
1162—B 104395—104398	457758—457760		442253 442759	697586 697599	B 690329 150687	398035 564589	392296 202339		
1163—B 9060	457760—503644		442759 442760	697621 697623	564605 564625	564605 564625	310182		
1205—B 70749—70750	457760—503644		442760 442761	697629 697631	564629 564631	564629 564631	B 550812* 770991		
1212—	503644—503810		442761 442762	697637 697639	564635 564637	564635 564637	779445 779464		
BA 234784—234785	BA 340ZA—400ZA	1366—	442762 442763	697645 697647	564641 564643	564641 564643	779464 779472		
BA 234786—234787	BA 434AB—	1377—B 434AB—	442763 442764	697651 697653	564647 564649	564647 564649	902704 902828		
BA 234788—234789	B 433BB—	B 433BB—	442764 442765	697657 697659	564653 564655	564653 564655	902828 902836		
BA 234790—234791	B 430CB—	1000BB	442765 442766	697663 697665	564659 564661	564659 564661	124550—214560		
BA 234792—234793	B 430CB—	500CB—	442766 442767	697671 697673	564665 564667	564665 564667	164—450281		
BA 234794—234795	B 381BB—	400AB	442767 442768	697677 697679	564671 564673	564671 564673	175—256419 256429		
BA 234796—234797	B 381BB—	400BB	442768 442769	697683 697685	564677 564679	564677 564679	176—413815		
BA 234798—234799	B 381BB—	400BB	442769 442770	697691 697693	564683 564685	564683 564685	177—800670 800675		
BA 234800—234801	B 381BB—	400BB	442770 442771	697697 697699	564689 564691	564689 564691	178—150883 150909		
BA 234802—234803	B 381BB—	400BB	442771 442772	697703 697705	564695 564697	564695 564697	180—760279 760288		
BA 234804—234805	B 381BB—	400BB	442772 442773	697711 697713	564701 564703	564701 564703	181—275656 275703		
BA 234806—234807	B 381BB—	400BB	442773 442774	697717 697719	564707 564709	564707 564709	275715—275720		
BA 234808—234809	B 381BB—	400BB	442774 442775	697723 697725	564713 564715	564713 564715	275729 275739		
BA 234810—234811	B 381BB—	400BB	442775 442776	697729 697731	564719 564721	564719 564721	275739 275749		
BA 234812—234813	B 381BB—	400BB	442776 442777	697735 697737	564725 564727	564725 564727	275749 275759		
BA 234814—234815	B 381BB—	400BB	442777 442778	697741 697743	564731 564733	564731 564733	275759 275769		
BA 234816—234817	B 381BB—	400BB	442778 442779	697747 697749	564737 564739	564737 564739	275769 275779		
BA 234818—234819	B 381BB—	400BB	442779 442780	697753 697755	564743 564745	564743 564745	275779 275789		
BA 234820—234821	B 381BB—	400BB	442780 442781	697759 697761	564749 564751	564749 564751	275789 275799		
BA 234822—234823	B 381BB—	400BB	442781 442782	697765 697767	564755 564757	564755 564757	275799 275809		
BA 234824—234825	B 381BB—	400BB	442782 442783	697771 697773	564761 564763	564761 564763	275809 275819		
BA 234826—234827	B 381BB—	400BB	442783 442784	697777 697779	564767 564769	564767 564769	275819 275829		
BA 234828—234829	B 381BB—	400BB	442784 442785	697783 697785	564773 564775	564773 564775	275829 275839		
BA 234830—234831	B 381BB—	400BB	442785 442786	697789 697791	564779 564781	564779 564781	275839 275849		
BA 234832—234833	B 381BB—	400BB	442786 442787	697795 697797	564785 564787	564785 564787	275849 275859		
BA 234834—234835	B 381BB—	400BB	442787 442788	697801 697803	564791 564793	564791 564793	275859 275869		
BA 234836—234837	B 381BB—	400BB	442788 442789	697807 697809	564797 564799	564797 564799	275869 275879		
BA 234838—234839	B 381BB—	400BB	442789 442790	697813 697815	564803 564805	564803 564805	275879 275889		
BA 234840—234841	B 381BB—	400BB	442790 442791	697819 697821	564809 564811	564809 564811	275889 275899		
BA 234842—234843	B 381BB—	400BB	442791 442792	697825 697827	564815 564817	564815 564817	275899 275909		
BA 234844—234845	B 381BB—	400BB	442792 442793	697831 697833	564821 564823	564821 564823	275909 275919		
BA 234846—234847	B 381BB—	400BB	442793 442794	697837 697839	564827 564829	564827 564829	275919 275929		
BA 234848—234849	B 381BB—	400BB	442794 442795	697843 697845	564833 564835	564833 564835	275929 275939		
BA 234850—234851	B 381BB—	400BB	442795 442796	697849 697851	564839 564841	564839 564841	275939 275949		
BA 234852—234853	B 381BB—	400BB	442796 442797	697855 697857	564845 564847	564845 564847	275949 275959		
BA 234854—234855	B 381BB—	400BB	442797 442798	697861 697863	564851 564853	564851 564853	275959 275969		
BA 234856—234857	B 381BB—	400BB	442798 442799	697867 697869	564857 564859	564857 564859	275969 275979		
BA 234858—234859	B 381BB—	400BB	442799 442800	697873 697875	564863 564865	564863 564865	275979 275989		
BA 234860—234861	B 381BB—	400BB	442800 442801	697879 697881	564869 564871	564869 564871	275989 275999		
BA 234862—234863	B 381BB—	400BB	442801 442802	697885 697887	564875 564877	564875 564877	275999 276009		
BA 234864—234865	B 381BB—	400BB	442802 442803	697891 697893	564881 564883	564881 564883	276009 276019		
BA 234866—234867	B 381BB—	400BB	442803 442804	697897 697899	564887 564889	564887 564889	276019 276029		
BA 234868—234869	B 381BB—	400BB	442804 442805	697903 697905	564893 564895	564893 564895	276029 276039		
BA 234870—234871	B 381BB—	400BB	442805 442806	697909 697911	564899 564901	564899 564901	276039 276049		
BA 234872—234873	B 381BB—	400BB	442806 442807	697915 697917	564905 564907	564905 564907	276049 276059		
BA 234874—234875	B 381BB—	400BB	442807 442808	697921 697923	564911 564913	564911 564913	276059 276069		
BA 234876—234877	B 381BB—	400BB	442808 442809	697927 697929	564917 564919	564917 564919	276069 276079		
BA 234878—234879	B 381BB—	400BB	442809 442810	697933 697935	564923 564925	564923 564925	276079 276089		
BA 234880—234881	B 381BB—	400BB	442810 442811	697939 697941	564929 564931	564929 564931	276089 276099		
BA 234882—234883	B 381BB—	400BB	442811 442812	697945 697947	564935 564937	564935 564937	276099 276109		
BA 234884—234885	B 381BB—	400BB	442812 442813	697951 697953	564941 564943	564941 564943	276109 276119		
BA 234886—234887	B 381BB—	400BB	442813 442814	697957 697959	564947 564949	564947 564949	276119 276129		
BA 234888—234889	B 381BB—	400BB	442814 442815	697963 697965	564953 564955	564953 564955	276129 276139		
BA 234890—234891	B 381BB—	400BB	442815 442816	697969 697971	564959 564961	564959 564961	276139 276149		
BA 234892—234893	B 381BB—	400BB	442816 442817	697975 697977	564965 564967	564965 564967	276149 276159		
BA 234894—234895	B 381BB—	400BB	442817 442818	697981 697983	564971 564973	564971 564973	276159 276169		
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BA 234898—234899	B 381BB—	400BB	442819 442820	697993 697995	564983 564985	564983 564985	276179 276189		
BA 234900—234901	B 381BB—	400BB	442820 442821	697999 698001	564989 564991	564989 564991	276189 276199		
BA 234902—234903	B 381BB—	400BB	442821 442822	698005 698007	564995 564997	564995 564997	276199 276209		
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BA 234906—234907	B 381BB—	400BB	442823 442824	698017 698019	565005 565007	565005 565007	276219 276229		
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BA 234912—234913	B 381BB—	400BB	442826 442827	698035 698037	565023 565025	565023 565025	276249 276259		
BA 234914—234915	B 381BB—	400BB	442827 442828	698041 698043	565029 565031	565029 565031	276259 276269		
BA 234916—234917	B 381BB—	400BB	442828 442829	698047 698049	565035 565037	565035 565037	276269 276279		
BA 234918—234919	B 381BB—	400BB	442829 442830	698053 698055	565041 565043	565041 565043	276279 276289		
BA 234920—234921	B 381BB—	400BB	442830 442831	698059 698061	565047 565049	565047 565049	276289 276299		
BA 234922—234923	B 381BB—	400BB	442831 442832	698065 698067	565053 565055	565053 565055	276299 276309		
BA 234924—234925	B 381BB—	400BB	442832 442833	698071 698073	565059 565061	565059 565061	276309 276319		
BA 234926—234927	B 381BB—	400BB	442833 442834	698077 698079	565065 565067	565065 565067	276319 276329		
BA 234928—234929	B 381BB—	400BB	442834 442835	698083 698085	565071 565073	565071 565073	276329 276339		
BA 234930—234931	B 381BB—	400BB	442835 442836	698089 698091	565077 565079	565077 565079	276339 276349		
BA 234932—234933	B 381BB—	400BB	442836 442837	698095 698097	565083 565085	565083 565085	276349 276359		
BA 234934—234935	B 381BB—	400BB	442837 442838	698101 698103	565089 565091	565089 565091	276359 276369		
BA 234936—234937	B 381BB—	400BB	442838 442839	698107 698109	565095 565097	565095 565097	276369 276379		
BA 234938—234939	B 381BB—	400BB	442839 442840	698113 698115	565101 565103	565101 565103	276379 276389		
BA 234940—234941	B 381BB—	400BB	442840 442841	698119 698121	565107 565109	565107 565109	276389 276399		
BA 234942—234943	B 381BB—	400BB	442841 442842	698125 698127	565113 565115	565113 565115	276399 276409		

Void	327—B 82499	Void	399—(Cont.)	Void	542—(Cont.)	Void	716—(Cont.)	Void	906—B 62406—62407	Void	1061—(Cont.)	Void	1269—B 122AB 248AB
	332—BA 10933 10997		399—261761		542—813217		716—185163		906—538537		1061—B 28280—28281		1269—B 122AB 248AB
	BA 140350 140371		261774—261778		545—108549 108639		185163 185164		908—209347 722980		1062—B 795857		2011B 2481B
	140381 140311		261780—261784		222945—222946		185164 185165		910—B 429701 429702		1062—B 795857		2011B 2481B
	BA 219960		261786—261788		739930 740009		185165 185166		915—B 555132 555187		1064—B 722195		1272—B 870303 870309
	220141 220198		261790—261798		740010 740040		185166 185167		928—999266		1064—B 722195		1272—B 870303 870309
	220241 220298		261790—261798		552—605645 605744		185167 185168		930—B 661130 661186		1066—B 851695		1274—B 118893 118896
	220327 220371		261790—261798		552—605645 605744		185168 185169		933—100682		1066—B 88246 10674		118893 118896
	220372 220416		261790—261798		553—605645 605744		185169 185170		935—B 344553		1072—B 60189 60202		118893 118896
	220417 220460		261790—261798		553—605645 605744		185170 185171		946—132219 132231		1073—BA 412A 219ZA		118893 118896
	220461 220504		261790—261798		553—605645 605744		185171 185172		949—B 110746 110774		1073—BA 412A 219ZA		118893 118896
	220505 220548		261790—261798		553—605645 605744		185172 185173		952—B 779410 779428		1073—BA 412A 219ZA		118893 118896
	220549 220592		261790—261798		553—605645 605744		185173 185174		954—B 779410 779428		1073—BA 412A 219ZA		118893 118896
	220593 220636		261790—261798		553—605645 605744		185174 185175		956—B 779410 779428		1073—BA 412A 219ZA		118893 118896
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	220681 220724		261790—261798		553—605645 605744		185176 185177		960—B 779410 779428		1073—BA 412A 219ZA		118893 118896
	220725 220768		261790—261798		553—605645 605744		185177 185178		962—B 779410 779428		1073—BA 412A 219ZA		118893 118896
	220769 220812		261790—261798		553—605645 605744		185178 185179		964—B 779410 779428		1073—BA 412A 219ZA		118893 118896
	220813 220856		261790—261798		553—605645 605744		185179 185180		966—B 779410 779428		1073—BA 412A 219ZA		118893 118896
	220857 220900		261790—261798		553—605645 605744		185180 185181		968—B 779410 779428		1073—BA 412A 219ZA		118893 118896
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	221121 221164		261790—261798		553—605645 605744		185186 185187		980—B 779410 779428		1073—BA 412A 219ZA		118893 118896
	221165 221208		261790—261798		553—605645 605744		185187 185188		982—B 779410 779428		1073—BA 412A 219ZA		118893 118896
	221209 221252		261790—261798		553—605645 605744		185188 185189		984—B 779410 779428		1073—BA 412A 219ZA		118893 118896
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	221297 221340		261790—261798		553—605645 605744		185190 185191		988—B 779410 779428		1073—BA 412A 219ZA		118893 118896
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	221385 221428		261790—261798		553—605645 605744		185192 185193		992—B 779410 779428		1073—BA 412A 219ZA		118893 118896
	221429 221472		261790—261798		553—605645 605744		185193 185194		994—B 779410 779428		1073—BA 412A 219ZA		118893 118896
	221473 221516		261790—261798		553—605645 605744		185194 185195		996—B 779410 779428		1073—BA 412A 219ZA		118893 118896
	221517 221560		261790—261798		553—605645 605744		185195 185196		998—B 779410 779428		1073—BA 412A 219ZA		118893 118896
	221561 221604		261790—261798		553—605645 605744		185196 185197		1000—B 779410 779428		1073—BA 412A 219ZA		118893 118896
	221605 221648		261790—261798		553—605645 605744		185197 185198		1002—B 779410 779428		1073—BA 412A 219ZA		118893 118896
	221649 221692		261790—261798		553—605645 605744		185198 185199		1004—B 779410 779428		1073—BA 412A 219ZA		118893 118896
	221693 221736		261790—261798		553—605645 605744		185199 185200		1006—B 779410 779428		1073—BA 412A 219ZA		118893 118896
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	221781 221824		261790—261798		553—605645 605744		185201 185202		1010—B 779410 779428		1073—BA 412A 219ZA		118893 118896
	221825 221868		261790—261798		553—605645 605744		185202 185203		1012—B 779410 779428		1073—BA 412A 219ZA		118893 118896
	221869 221912		261790—261798		553—605645 605744		185203 185204		1014—B 779410 779428		1073—BA 412A 219ZA		118893 118896
	221913 221956		261790—261798		553—605645 605744		185204 185205		1016—B 779410 779428		1073—BA 412A 219ZA		118893 118896
	221957 222000		261790—261798		553—605645 605744		185205 185206		1018—B 779410 779428		1073—BA 412A 219ZA		118893 118896
	222001 222044		261790—261798		553—605645 605744		185206 185207		1020—B 779410 779428		1073—BA 412A 219ZA		118893 118896
	222045 222088		261790—261798		553—605645 605744		185207 185208		1022—B 779410 779428		1073—BA 412A 219ZA		118893 118896
	222089 222132		261790—261798		553—605645 605744		185208 185209		1024—B 779410 779428		1073—BA 412A 219ZA		118893 118896
	222133 222176		261790—261798		553—605645 605744		185209 185210		1026—B 779410 779428		1073—BA 412A 219ZA		118893 118896
	222177 222220		261790—261798		553—605645 605744		185210 185211		1028—B 779410 779428		1073—BA 412A 219ZA		118893 118896
	222221 222264		261790—261798		553—605645 605744		185211 185212		1030—B 779410 779428		1073—BA 412A 219ZA		118893 118896
	222265 222308		261790—261798		553—605645 605744		185212 185213		1032—B 779410 779428		1073—BA 412A 219ZA		118893 118896
	222309 222352		261790—261798		553—605645 605744		185213 185214		1034—B 779410 779428		1073—BA 412A 219ZA		118893 118896
	222353 222396		261790—261798		553—605645 605744		185214 185215		1036—B 779410 779428		1073—BA 412A 219ZA		118893 118896
	222397 222440		261790—261798		553—605645 605744		185215 185216		1038—B 779410 779428		1073—BA 412A 219ZA		118893 118896
	222441 222484		261790—261798		553—605645 605744		185216 185217		1040—B 779410 779428		1073—BA 412A 219ZA		118893 118896
	222485 222528		261790—261798		553—605645 605744		185217 185218		1042—B 779410 779428		1073—BA 412A 219ZA		118893 118896
	222529 222572		261790—261798		553—605645 605744		185218 185219		1044—B 779410 779428		1073—BA 412A 219ZA		118893 118896
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	222617 222660		261790—261798		553—605645 605744		185220 185221		1048—B 779410 779428		1073—BA 412A 219ZA		118893 118896
	222661 222704		261790—261798		553—605645 605744		185221 185222		1050—B 779410 779428		1073—BA 412A 219ZA		118893 118896
	222705 222748		261790—261798		553—605645 605744		185222 185223		1052—B 779410 779428		1073—BA 412A 219ZA		118893 118896
	222749 222792		261790—261798		553—605645 605744		185223 185224		1054—B 779410 779428		1073—BA 412A 219ZA		118893 118896
	222793 222836		261790—261798		553—605645 605744		185224 185225		1056—B 779410 779428		1073—BA 412A 219ZA		118893 118896
	222837 222880		261790—261798		553—605645 605744		185225 185226		1058—B 779410 779428		1073—BA 412A 219ZA		118893 118896
	222881 222924		261790—261798		553—605645 605744		185226 185227		1060—B 779410 779428		1073—BA 412A 219ZA		118893 118896
	222925 222968		261790—261798		553—605645 605744		185227 185228		1062—B 779410 779428		1073—BA 412A 219ZA		118893 118896
	222969 223012		261790—261798		553—605645 605744		185228 185229		1064—B 779410 779428		1073—BA 412A 219ZA		118893 118896
	223013 223056		261790—261798		553—605645 605744		185229 185230		1066—B 779410 779428		1073—BA 412A 219ZA		118893 118896
	223057 223100		261790—261798		553—605645 605744		185230 185231		1068—B 779410 779428		1073—BA 412A 219ZA		118893 118896
	223101 223144		261790—261798		553—605645 605744		185231 185232		1070—B 779410 779428		1073—BA 412A 219ZA		118893 118896

Void		Void		Void		Void		Void		Previously Listed	
0000—(Cont.)		0000—(Cont.)		0000—(Cont.)		0000—(Cont.)		0000—(Cont.)		Previously Listed	
1445—B	226153	2830BB	2895BB	5580BB	5587BB	5772BB	5774BB	6652BB	7090BB	1587—B	213590
1445—B	3061	2901BB	2915BB	5588BB	5590BB	5775BB	5776BB	7144BB	7252BB	B	970521—970530
1455—B	99393	2994BB	2996BB	5591BB	5592BB	5777BB	5778BB	7301BB	7318BB	1589—	780030 780060
R	195471	2997BB	2998BB	5598BB	5601BB	5779BB	5781BB	7352BB	7356BB	Previously Listed	
	195763	2999BB	3005BB	5600BB	5605BB	5780BB	5782BB	7364BB	7377BB	Void.	
	196107	3000BB	3002BB	5606BB	5608BB	5781BB	5791BB	7405BB	7401BB	1—	120628
	196376	3117BB	3173BB	5611BB	5614BB	5793BB	5794BB	7402BB	7403BB	18—	480613 492494
1460—	81084	3221BB	3222BB	5619BB	5618BB	5798BB	5800BB	7538BB	7558BB	402990	899606
B	760801	3223BB	3225BB	5620BB	5622BB	5801BB	5810BB	7564BB	7567BB	47—B	674900
1461—B	208910—208920	3327BB	3390BB	5624BB	5625BB	5812BB	5813BB	7599BB	7605BB	50—	518086 518088
B	881840	3428BB	3441BB	5626BB	5628BB	5817BB	5826BB	7620BB	7636BB		518115 518116
881853—881860		3400BB	3480BB	5630BB	5632BB	5827BB	5829BB	7656BB	7672BB		518120 518122
1463—	15316	3600BB	3630BB	5634BB	5635BB	5830BB	5831BB	7679BB	7691BB		518137 518140
1466—B	583145 583113	3650BB	3677BB	5637BB	5638BB	5832BB	5834BB	7707BB	7710BB	51—B	233119
	583403 583404	3700BB	3710BB	5639BB	5641BB	5833BB	5837BB	7758BB	7760BB	77—	27657
	583427 583466	3721BB	3748BB	5642BB	5643BB	5839BB	5841BB	1480—B	437968	85—	548016
	583646 583660	3707BB	3878BB	5644BB	5645BB	5845BB	5850BB	1491—B	182225	102—	418928
1470—	583742	3903BB	3938BB	5647BB	5648BB	5852BB	5853BB	1492—B	5922	112—	49616
	107BB	3941BB	3984BB	5649BB	5650BB	5854BB	5855BB		5939—5940	125—BA	9301
	205BB	4070BB	4061BB	5652BB	5653BB	5856BB	5857BB	1496—B	617724	126—	83662
	238BB	4153BB	4193BB	5655BB	5660BB	5858BB	5861BB	1500—B	3555BB	134—	28063
	331BB	4200BB	4207BB	5656BB	5658BB	5862BB	5863BB	1510—B	6789	135—	603725 628110
	354BB	4235BB	4243BB	5659BB	5670BB	5864BB	5865BB	1510—B	538559	124—	107038 580140
	440BB	4302BB	4424BB	5661BB	5671BB	5866BB	5867BB	1510—B	538559	125—BA	9301
	510BB	4484BB	4550BB	5671BB	5677BB	5868BB	5870BB	1530—B	840667	126—	83662
	572BB	4600BB	4635BB	5682BB	5684BB	5871BB	5872BB	1532—B	447098	135—	418928
	631BB	4664BB	4668BB	5689BB	5688BB	5874BB	5877BB	1533—	228775 228788	14—	28063
	690BB	4770BB	4773BB	5690BB	5691BB	5878BB	5882BB	1533—	228799—228800	177—	860258 860284
	777BB	4775BB	4777BB	5692BB	5693BB	5884BB	5883BB		228802 228803	208—	890220 890226
	800BB	4780BB	4832BB	5694BB	5695BB	5938BB	5945BB		228808	223—	890228 890231
	868BB	5020BB	5008BB	5946BB	5988BB	5946BB	5988BB	1539—B	572A 2062A	230—	890241 890249
	924BB	5100BB	5111BB	5988BB	5700BB	5989BB	6027BB	1543—B	522835—622836	315—	115337
	1071BB	5147BB	5148BB	5703BB	5704BB	6008BB	6070BB	1543—B	600979 607168	317—	47655 5077
	1174BB	5156BB	5230BB	5706BB	5707BB	6081BB	6100BB	1547—	122511 233646	321—B	121711
	1248BB	5249BB	5250BB	5708BB	5709BB	6122BB	6128BB	1552—B	19009	322—	462539
	1258BB	5251BB	5264BB	5710BB	5711BB	6134BB	6150BB	1552—B	19009	322—B	22381
	1464BB	5270BB	5315BB	5714BB	5715BB	6153BB	6154BB	1556—	670266	330—	200YA 467YA
	1563BB	5348BB	5308BB	5716BB	5717BB	6162BB	6178BB	1556—	47655 5077	371—	158480 158495
	1603BB	5509BB	5510BB	5721BB	5722BB	6254BB	6298BB	1560—B	102027 102028	382—	372301 702131
	1668BB	5512BB	5513BB	5723BB	5724BB	6300BB	6363BB	1560—B	102052 103488	390—	154512 156033
	1711BB	5517BB	5521BB	5725BB	5726BB	6387BB	6527BB	1562—B	7689—7690	48—BA	748007
	1736BB	5522BB	5523BB	5727BB	5728BB	6528BB	6529BB	1574—	425256 425265	49—BA	748007
	1790BB	5524BB	5526BB	5729BB	5730BB	6530BB	6532BB		425286 465296	322—	150052 150055
	1848BB	5527BB	5528BB	5731BB	5733BB	6531BB	6539BB	1579—	538006	330—	150051 150055
	1912BB	5529BB	5531BB	5734BB	5735BB	6539BB	6600BB	1582—B	873245	1404—	662401—662402
	1964BB	5542BB	5543BB	5736BB	5740BB	6602BB	6663BB	1582—B	873371—873388	1496—B	671328
	2051BB	5544BB	5547BB	5741BB	5742BB	6664BB	6667BB		873390—873397	1515—	414626
	2248BB	5549BB	5550BB	5743BB	5746BB	6668BB	6669BB	1583—	228788 228799		
	2270BB	5551BB	5553BB	5748BB	5754BB	6672BB	6675BB		228800 228801		
	2280BB	5554BB	5555BB	5755BB	5756BB	6690BB	6690BB		228802 228803		
	2470BB	5556BB	5561BB	5757BB	5760BB	6703BB	6721BB		341878 341880		
	2690BB	5563BB	5565BB	5762BB	5765BB	6723BB	6748BB		341885 341887		
	2707BB	5567BB	5568BB	5766BB	5767BB	6779BB	6815BB		341891 341891		
	2707BB	5569BB	5574BB	5768BB	5769BB	6834BB	6842BB				
	2757BB	5570BB	5577BB	5770BB	5771BB	6907BB	6911BB				

Death Claims for April, 1949

L. U.	Name	Amount	L. U.	Name	Amount	L. U.	Name	Amount
1. O. (1)	William G. Clemens	\$1,000.00	16	Melvin J. Davis	\$1,000.00	324	William P. Hudgins	\$1,000.00
1. O. (3)	James F. Lynch	1,000.00	17	Roland Foster	1,000.00	322	Edwin Matteson	300.00
1. O. (3)	John F. Sutcliffe	1,000.00	23	Alex. F. Robertson	1,000.00	338	William Sohl	1,000.00
1. O. (6)	Anthony A. Barone	1,000.00	27	Chas. E. Luckett	1,000.00	354	Otto Garner	1,000.00
1. O. (6)	H. B. Johnston	1,000.00	31	John Algot Wallin	1,000.00	409	O. Nilsson	1,000.00
1. O. (11)	Clarence A. Benson	1,000.00	33	Hugh P. Stockman	150.00	453	Raymond E. Burleson	1,000.00
1. O. (11)	August P. Matson	150.00	38	Andy H. Koran	1,000.00	459	Alvy Walker	1,000.00
1. O. (26)	William A. Helms	1,000.00	40	Fred B. Carter	1,000.00	460	Wm. E. Smith	1,000.00
1. O. (55)	Fred Myers	1,000.00	46	Davis Douthitt	1,000.00	490	Theodore C. Rix	28.58
1. O. (76)	W. A. Hubbard	1,000.00	48	Geo. Conrad Dickman	1,000.00	494	Frank Gondok	1,000.00
1. O. (99)	Thos. B. McCormack	1,000.00	73	George P. Lockwood	1,000.00	541	Delbert D. Lillie	825.00
1. O. (134)	George Curran	1,000.00	77	A. G. Welander	1,000.00	569	Wm. M. Jackson	1,000.00
1. O. (134)	James Hayes	1,000.00	84	Herman B. Burgamy	1,000.00	595	Arthur A. Sheptenko	1,000.00
1. O. (134)	Winfield S. Pindar	1,000.00	84	Albert J. Wooley	300.00	595	Thomas A. Summy	1,000.00
1. O. (134)	Valentine E. Ptasiński	1,000.00	98	Charles F. Heebner	1,000.00	611	Allen J. Cawley	300.00
1. O. (136)	Hilliard F. Ayers	1,000.00	98	Joseph T. Melvin	1,000.00	613	Clyde Lee Huff	475.00
1. O. (481)	H. H. Francis	1,000.00	104	Francis Bellevue	1,000.00	631	Carl G. Hansen	1,000.00
1. O. (591)	John Bleeker	1,000.00	107	Frank Winn	1,000.00	659	Clarence L. Tibbitts	825.00
1. O. (672)	Robert S. Scott	1,000.00	112	John S. Morrison	825.00	675	Gustave Gellhausen	1,000.00
1. O. (677)	R. P. Axtell	1,000.00	125	Rex B. Allison	825.00	692	Floyd A. Pratt	1,000.00
1. O. (688)	Herman R. Wolf	1,000.00	125	Oscar C. Stacy	1,000.00	702	William E. Potter	1,000.00
1. O. (750)	John C. Parikh	1,000.00	134	Robert W. DuMals	1,000.00	702	Cecil G. Teagarden	1,000.00
1. O. (752)	Jackson T. Russell	1,000.00	134	E. Hayes	1,000.00	716	J. W. Martin	1,000.00
1. O. (857)	A. Leon Titus	1,000.00	134	Jerry J. Masek	500.00	733	Forrest J. Bennett	475.00
1. O. (918)	Burley Anderson	1,000.00	134	Daniel J. McQuaid	1,000.00	750	Edward Dickens	1,000.00
1. O. (949)	Emil L. Ruud	1,000.00	134	James S. Rybicki	1,000.00	757	Leland L. Tims	1,000.00
1	James W. Green	300.00	134	Leslie C. Segeler	300.00	817	Frederick C. Birkholz	1,000.00
2	George H. Warrance	1,000.00	134	Patrick Shea	1,000.00	822	Robert Middleton	1,000.00
2	Howard E. Martin	300.00	134	Arthur C. Brosvik	1,000.00	847	Aubry T. Turner	1,000.00
3	Albert J. Roblnette	1,000.00	160	Bernhard Ingebrigtsen	1,000.00	850	Elias G. White	1,000.00
3	Alver Almblad	1,000.00	160	Thomas Perry	1,000.00	855	Johnie J. McGowan	1,000.00
3	Sergius L. Diaz	1,000.00	160	Sofus A. Svendsen	1,000.00	856	Edgar Gentry	1,000.00
3	Adlai Flood	1,000.00	160	Clifford G. Ward	1,000.00	858	Ralph V. Nelson	1,000.00
3	Edward F. Gonoud	1,000.00	160	Herbert Bryer	1,000.00	889	James Denton, Jr.	475.00
3	Morris Goertin	1,000.00	164	Cornelius P. Goderle	1,000.00	892	Nicholas C. Patton	300.00
3	John Hart	150.00	166	Kenneth G. Raley	825.00	896	Alice M. Gibson	1,000.00
3	Andrew Kanavan	150.00	177	Sam C. Waggener	1,000.00	949	Harry W. Ramey, Jr.	650.00
3	John McKenna	475.00	183	Fred D. Swigert	1,000.00	949	Carl H. Everson	300.00
3	Joseph H. Molitor	1,000.00	184	Orin G. Almy	1,000.00	1049	John D. Mellor	1,000.00
3	Carl R. O'Neil	1,000.00	191	Otto Schaefer	1,000.00	1142	William Dunster	300.00
3	Perival A. Sherwood	150.00	195	Robt. O'Dell Ashworth	475.00	1186	Major L. Light	1,000.00
3	George L. Stein	825.00	204	Howard W. Nefer	650.00	1249	Benton M. Pantall	300.00
3	William J. Wanek	475.00	210	James Macadia	150.00	1254	Frank Wm. Randall	1,000.00
5	Martin J. Clark	1,000.00	214	Warren Tindall	475.00	1319	Robert H. Corbell	1,000.00
6	John A. Schorn	1,000.00	252	Millard T. Butler	1,000.00	1393	James J. Baines	150.00
6	Richard Tour	300.00	295	Donald S. Raber	475.00	1426	Lawrence Lefforge	150.00
9	E. F. O'Neil	1,000.00	305	James Albert Ray	1,000.00		Milton L. Smith	1,000.00
11	Lyman Conyers	1,000.00	311	Homor Preston	300.00			
11	Bronson A. Creager	1,000.00	317					
Total								\$121,378.58

IBEW Position on CWA Re-stated

(Continued from page 11)

pose of telling the story of CWA . . . admittance was denied. The same treatment was accorded representatives of the IBEW-AFL and similarly distorted stories were told about IBEW.

"In that kind of atmosphere and in those rush, rush methods, the story of TWOC was told and sold to a minority of the membership. . . .

"At the time you took your referendum you were given a Hitler ballot. . . . If you know how you voted, do you know how your vote was counted? . . . Even your 'no' was a 'yes' vote. Darn clever, these Russians. . . .

"Such (unity) will never be possible with four CIO unions other than TWOC claiming jurisdiction over telephone workers. . . ."

The CWA News (August 1947) joined Mr. Beirne with the following:

"The vote (to go CIO) was attained only after a country-wide barnstorming tour by AUTW national officers and a series of hurried meetings at which the officers refused to let their members hear anything but the TWOC story.

"In spite of the pressure, four of the union's 25 locals flatly rejected the officers' recommendations, and more are reported to have taken like action. . . .

"At least one AUTW local . . . is up in arms about the manner in which the referendum was conducted. . . . Other AUTW sources have complained about the same thing. . . ."

Now listen how Mr. Moran, AUTW President, replied to Mr. Beirne in July 1947:

"Continued campaigns of slander and half-truth mark the efforts of the CWA. . . . These efforts apparently take most of the time of the leaders. . . . Beirne omits the full truth. . . . Beirne has no case and he knows it. That is why he resorts to backdoor deals. . . .

"CWA . . . still separates the telephone workers into tight little divisional compartments. Its leadership is impotent and resorts to cheap trickery. . . . Beirne's reasons are of a more selfish nature. He apparently wants no union wherein his personal apple cart might be upset or where the 'Little Kings' who head the crazy-quilt divisions of the union might be disturbed. . . .

"CWA sought to undermine AUTW. . . . There is a name in labor for those degrading tactics that play the game of the employer. . . . Had CWA its way, AUTW

members would lose the benefits for which they walked the picket lines so long and valiantly."

It is said there are 84 unions in the telephone field, mostly independents. One of the largest of these independents—the United Telephone Organizations, New York—had this to say in its March, 1949, "Journal":

"Having followed with some interest the past actions of the Communication Workers of America, under the leadership of Joseph Beirne, . . . we find additional amusement in viewing the present meanderings of that organization, as its leaders seek to find a more attractive niche for themselves. . . ."

It seems needless to say that Mr. Beirne and his officers are now doing the same things—in their referendum—that he accused Mr. Moran and his officers of doing. So we believe the outcome is a foregone conclusion in such circumstances.

However, Mr. Beirne and others write that CWA will remain the same as now—same structure, same set-up, same officers. He adds that local and national dues must be increased.

This means that the same "crazy quilt" set-up and leadership of CWA—condemned so violently by the CIO—will remain, with Mr. Beirne at its head. Mere issuance of a CIO charter to CWA will not change all this.

However, "Facts on Affiliation," issued by CWA reads:

Labor, UNESCO Aims in Common

(Continued from page 10)

percussions in the community of nations. Governments which systematically disregard the rights of their own people are not likely to respect the rights of other nations and other people and are likely to seek their objectives by coercion and force in the international field."

Finally, a few general conclusions may be in order. Since labor has the greatest stake in world events, we must begin to think beyond immediate objectives, important as they are, and adopt the long view.

We must practice what we preach. Labor believes in free education; so does UNESCO. Labor believes in higher living standards; so does UNESCO. Labor believes in raising social, economic and moral standards; so does UNESCO. Labor believes in the dignity of man; so does UNESCO.

UNESCO, however, would seem to be in a better position, at least at the present time, to reach a greater number of people. In putting into practice, therefore, the principles in which we believe, it seems to me our best bet right now is to ally ourselves

"Jurisdiction covering the entire telephone field will be granted to CWA by CIO. . . . CWA can be expected to immediately represent an additional 65,000 workers. These now are in the Telephone Workers Organizing Committee (CIO)."

Yes, the CIO also granted jurisdiction "covering the entire telephone field" to the TWOC. But this did not stop three other CIO unions—ACA, UE and UWU—from continuing to battle each other for telephone and Western Electric employees.

The CIO and CWA now say much the same things about the IBEW-AFL that they used to say about each other. And each loudly uses the catchword of "unity." But they have never had unity. Mr. Beirne has been crying "unity" for 12 years, and he has no more of it now than at the beginning. The same leaders can never bring unity—because they have never been able to have it among themselves. Mere words will not bring it. Nor will a change in name or letters.

You cannot have unity by doing the very things that cause distrust and disunity. And anything built on a lie always cracks in due time—just as CWA has been cracking. Unity is built on confidence. It begins with leaders. They must set the example—but not with double talk and double dealing, misrepresentation and falsehood.

with this great humanitarian movement.

No one can know our true feelings and objectives unless we associate freely with them and mutually make our inner-most desires and aspirations known. Since the objectives of both movements are so closely akin, would it not be logical for organized labor to participate as actively as possible in UNESCO, projecting into it the one element which may be somewhat lacking—an essential practicality?

All too often in the past, labor has been bypassed in movements of this kind. Not because labor was not wanted, but because we lacked the understanding and the world-mindedness, and had little to offer.

The instilling of confidence in democratic processes can become a great work for organized labor. The sending of CARE packages to needy persons in Europe or Asia (endorsed by the AFL); the "adoption" of a local union or a family in one or another of the critical countries; the exchange of persons at the local union level—these and many more things of a practical nature, are examples of what labor can do to help sell unionism and democracy, both to ourselves and to others who may be on the verge of adopting an anti-social or anti-democratic way of life.

IN MEMORIAM

Prayer for Our Deceased Brothers

Lord of heaven and earth and all things, we look about the world which Thou hast made for Thy creatures. It is drawing near to the summer season when all the good things which Thou has created reach the fullness of maturity. We look, we drink in, and rejoice in the many blessings Thou hast given to us. And yet there is sorrow with us for there are those we knew, those with whom we worked, who have passed the summer of their life—for them life is done.

And we ask Thee in Thy merciful goodness O God, to take these members home that they may find the eternal summer of life with Thee.

And comfort their loved ones who miss them so sorely O Lord, and send them Thy understanding and peace that they will no longer be sorrowful but glad in the thought that their loved ones have journeyed home.

And help us their Brothers, Lord, to live the good lives and fight the good fight Thou hast destined for us, that we too may one day find peace and the fullness of life with Thee. Amen.

Roland Foster, L. U. No. 17

Born July 20, 1892
Initiated October 11, 1926
Died March 24, 1949

William Garvey, L. U. No. 17

Born May 30, 1887
Reinitiated July 2, 1941
Died March, 1949

Henry Thompson, L. U. No. 40

Born May 3, 1878
Initiated July 26, 1928
Died March 17, 1949

William Orlean Lilley, L. U. No. 66

Born September 14, 1917
Initiated January 5, 1938
Died March 5, 1949

Thornton E. Marshall, L. U. No. 66

Born October 15, 1894
Initiated November 4, 1934
Died March 1, 1949

Stuart Blake, L. U. No. 98

Born December 27, 1898
Initiated February 5, 1942
Died February 28, 1949

Charles Heebner, L. U. No. 98

Born August 2, 1872
Initiated July 1, 1913
Died March 20, 1949

Alfred W. Hohlfeld, L. U. No. 98

Born September 12, 1892
Initiated July 25, 1916
Died December 6, 1948

Joseph T. Melvin, L. U. No. 98

Born October 20, 1883
Reinitiated August 11, 1931
Died April 10, 1949

John Wells, L. U. No. 98

Born August 31, 1889
Reinitiated February 5, 1943
Died March 14, 1949

Clarence A. Mook, L. U. No. 124

Born September 4, 1888
Initiated January 14, 1919
Died January 28, 1949

Frank E. Reilly, L. U. No. 147

Born August 31, 1898
Initiated July 30, 1948
Died April 4, 1949

Bernhard Ingebrigtsen, L. U. No. 160

Born December 13, 1891
Reinitiated in L. U. No. 292 August 31, 1936
Died April 8, 1949

Thomas Perry, L. U. No. 160

Born December 7, 1888
Initiated in L. U. No. 292 March 27, 1937
Died April 9, 1949

Francis J. Hawkins, L. U. No. 276

Born August 4, 1894
Initiated November 2, 1942
Died March 13, 1949

Millard T. Butler, L. U. No. 295

Born July 29, 1917
Initiated September 30, 1942
Died March 13, 1949

William Sohl, L. U. No. 338

Born April 25, 1892
Initiated May 20, 1942
Died March 29, 1949

Eugene F. O'Neil, L. U. No. 349

Born June 29, 1899
Initiated May 18, 1926
Died March 15, 1949

John W. Thornsberry, L. U. No. 386

Born October 9, 1909
Initiated November 10, 1941
Died March 11, 1949

Franklin Lewis Livick, L. U. No. 655

Born October 23, 1916
Initiated March 16, 1945
Died April 10, 1949

Cecil G. Teagarden, L. U. No. 702

Born June 7, 1902
Initiated January 6, 1942
Died March 27, 1949

J. W. Martin, L. U. No. 716

Born September 5, 1884
Initiated January 8, 1920
Died March 26, 1949

Forrest J. Bennett, L. U. No. 733

Born March 11, 1907
Initiated March 19, 1947
Died March 23, 1949

E. G. White, L. U. No. 847

Born February 25, 1901
Initiated October 1, 1943
Died March 20, 1949

W. W. Holley, L. U. No. 904

Born May 21, 1912
Initiated July 17, 1947
Died March 27, 1949

Marie Kainz, L. U. No. 1031

Born January 5, 1880
Initiated July 1, 1946
Died April 11, 1949

Frank F. Rodgers, L. U. No. 1031

Born March 6, 1883
Initiated November 1, 1943
Died April 2, 1949

George Roiland, L. U. No. 1031

Born December 18, 1894
Initiated March 1, 1948
Died April 21, 1949

Harvey Stuart, L. U. No. 1077

Born April 10, 1898
Initiated November 12, 1946
Died February 14, 1949

Ted J. Groger, L. U. No. 1245

Born January 24, 1905
Initiated January 2, 1943
Died March, 1949

E. L. Nielson, L. U. No. 1245

Born November 27, 1919
Initiated January 1, 1948
Died March, 1949



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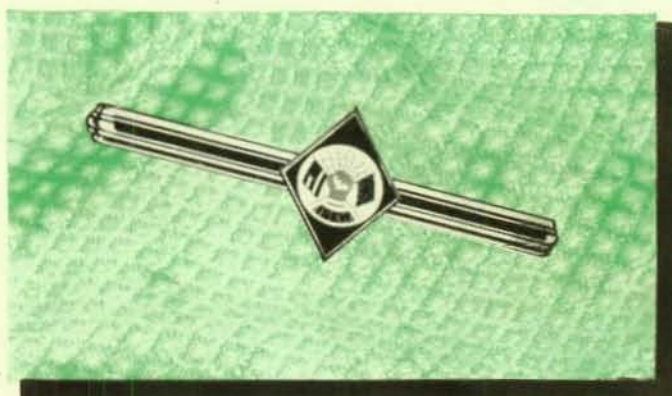


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GOLD FILLED TIE SLIDE—PRICE \$4.00

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Gilt Tie Clasp... | \$1.00 |
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Button | 1.50 |
| No. 3—Gold Rolled Pin
(for ladies) | .75 |
| No. 4—Rolled Gold Lapel
Button | .75 |
| No. 6—10 kt. Gold Lapel
Button | 1.75 |
| No. 7—10 kt. Gold Lapel
Button | 2.00 |
| No. 8—Tie Slide (Shown) .. | 4.00 |
| No. 10—10 kt. Gold Ring* | 12.00 |
| No. 11—10 kt. Gold Badge
of Honor | 2.50 |
| (5, 10, 15, 20, 25,
30, 35, 40 and 45
years) | |
| No. 12—Tie Clasp (Shown) .. | 4.50 |
| No. 13—Gold Plated Auxil-
iary Pin (for ladies) .. | .50 |
| No. 15—Heavy 10 kt. Gold
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